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## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 73, WASHINGTON, July 10, 1873.

The accompanying table of the price of clothing and equipage for the Army of the United States, with the allowance to each soldier for clothing in kind during each year of his enlistment, and the money allowance therefor for each month and year, is approved and published for the information and guidance of all concerned. It will take effect on the 1st of July, 1873, and will remain in force until further orders.

Whenever it is necessary to issue articles of the old uniform at inaccessible posts that cannot be supplied at present with the new uniform, the allowance and prices fixed in General Orders No. 75, A.-G. O., 1871, will be observed.

The allowance of helmets will be one the first and one the third year of enlistment.

The allowance of uniform dress caps will be one in each year of enlistment.

The allowance of campaign hats will be one in each year of enlistment.

The allowance of uniform coats will be two the first year, and one for each subsequent year of enlistment.

The allowance of woollen blankets will be one the first and one the third year of enlistment.

The issue of boots to foot troops is prohibited. The new uniform coats and trousers of sizes 3, 4, and 5, both mounted and foot, are made according to new and revised patterns, and their alteration before issue to troops is not necessary.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A.-G.

We publish the table of the allowance of clothing which accompanies this order, omitting the other tables:

Article.	1st year.	2d year.	3d year.	4th year.	5th year.	Total for five years.
Helmet, cavalry, light artillery, and signal corps, with trimmings complete.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Dress cap, with trimmings complete.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Campaign hat, complete.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Forage cap.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Forage cap-cover.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Uniform coats.....	2	1	1	1	1	6
Trousers.....	3	2	2	2	2	13
Shirts.....	3	3	3	3	3	15
Drawers.....	3	3	3	3	3	15
* Boots.....	4	4	4	4	4	20
Stockings.....	4	4	4	4	4	20
Blouses.....	2	2	2	2	2	10
Great coat.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Stable frock for mounted men.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Overalls for engineers and mounted men.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Blanket, woollen.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Blanket, rubber, for foot troops.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
Poncho, rubber, for mounted troops.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
White Berlin gloves, pairs.....	8	8	8	8	8	40
* Buffalo overshoes, pairs.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
* Great coat, lined with blanket.....	1	1	1	1	1	5
* Mittens, woollen, pairs.....	2	2	2	2	2	10

\* Mounted men may receive one pair of boots and two pairs of boots in lieu of four pairs of boots.

\* Buffalo overshoes, woollen mittens, and great coats lined with blanket, can only be issued to troops stationed at posts specified in General Orders No. 9, A.-G. O., series of 1871; and General Orders No. 13, A.-G. O., series of 1873.

G. O. No. 77, WASHINGTON, July 24, 1873.

Disbursing officers are not allowed to issue vouchers, which act as due bills against the United States, for unpaid accounts. The only exception under the foregoing will be the issuance of a certified statement of personal services and of wages due, in the case of an employee discharged, and not paid at time of discharge, for want of funds.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A.-G.

G. O. No. 78, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1873.

I. The arsenals which have been transferred from the Ordnance Department to the Quartermaster's Department, for the use of troops, will, to avoid misunderstanding, henceforth be known and designated as follows:

Baton Rouge Barracks, Louisiana.  
Charleston Barracks, South Carolina.  
Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas.  
Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama.  
St. Louis Barracks, Missouri.

II. Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, will hereafter be designated as the "Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department," and Jeffersonville Arsenal, Indiana, as the "Jeffersonville Depot of the Quartermaster's Department."

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A.-G.

G. O. No. 79, WASHINGTON, July 29, 1873.

When packages of military supplies are opened for the first time after coming into possession of an officer of the Army, he, or some other commissioned officer, shall be present at the opening, and shall verify the contents by actual weight, count, or measurement, as the case may require, and make a written report to the post com-

mander as to the quantity, quality, and condition of the articles so inspected.

If the officer accountable for the property be present and make the report, he will secure the attendance of one or more civilians, or enlisted men, to make the affidavits required by law in cases of deficiency and damage.

If, on account of deficiency in, or damage to, the articles invoiced, a board of survey is convened, the post commander will turn over to it the report made to him by the examining officer. When sworn to, such report may be filed with the proceedings as evidence.

At arsenals and depots where there are persons whose especial duty it is to receive and issue public stores, the reports herein required may be made by them instead of officers of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A.-G.

G. C.-M. O. No. 25, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873.

In the case of Captain John H. Donovan, Seventeenth Infantry, the sentence promulgated in General Orders No. 2, headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., January 8, 1873, is remitted, in consideration of the injurious effect of his loss of rank upon other officers of his regiment.

G. C.-M. O. No. 26, WASHINGTON, June 30, 1873.

Publishes the proceedings, etc., in the case of First Lieutenant John C. White, First Artillery, tried by a General Court-martial which convened at Columbia, S. C., May 14, 1873, and of which Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Black, Eighteenth Infantry, is president. Charge I. "Violation of the 50th Article of War." II. "Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." III. "Disobedience of orders." Found guilty, and sentenced "To be dismissed the service." The proceedings and findings are approved and the sentence is confirmed. All the members of the court recommend the accused to the clemency of the reviewing authority "in consideration of his excellent character, as shown, extending over a term of eight years, and the peculiar circumstances under which the offence was committed." The department commander, in transmitting the record, indorses thereon his opinion that while the sentence ought not to be remitted it should be mitigated. The President is pleased to mitigate the sentence to the suspension of the accused from rank for three months, and to the forfeiture of all his pay for the same period, except fifty dollars per month.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending July 26, 1873.

Tuesday, July 23.

Discharged.—Private Henry B. Taylor, Company C, Seventh Infantry.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service will prepare and forward, under proper charge, from depot, fifty-one recruits, two fifiers, and one drummer, to St. Paul, Minnesota, where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding general Department of Dakota for assignment to the Sixth Infantry. These recruits will be forwarded in time to reach St. Paul and be sent from thence to the terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, with a view to their reaching destination in good time, before navigation on the Missouri river is closed.

Captain J. S. Casey, Fifth Infantry, recruiting officer, New York city, is appointed to act as inspector on certain recruiting property for which First Lieutenant Edward Hunter, First Cavalry, is responsible, and certain camp and garrison equipage, for which First Lieutenant W. A. Thompson, Fourth Cavalry, is responsible, on hand at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, No. 174 Hudson street, New York city.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, approved by the regimental commander, the following transfers in the First Cavalry are announced: First Lieutenant John Q. Adams, from Company F to Company B; First Lieutenant H. N. Moss, from Company B to Company F.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Wednesday, July 23, 1873.]

Thursday, July 24.

Discharged.—Second Class privates Henry Klein and Patrick Maher, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army; Chief Musician John Argesheimer, band of the Sixth Cavalry.

Corporal Alfred B. Leveritt, Company L, Second Artillery, having been appointed sergeant-major, will report without delay to the headquarters of the regiment at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

First Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh Cavalry, acting signal officer, in addition to his present duties, will, under instructions from the depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., inspect and supervise the construction of the buildings to be erected at Fort Whipple, Virginia.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant S. T. Hamilton, Second Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 32, April 23, 1873, from headquarters of the Army, is further extended two months.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with section 26 of the act of July 27, 1866, First Lieutenant Thomas Ward, First Artillery, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Union College, Schenectady, New York, and he will report for duty accordingly.

Friday, July 25.

Discharged.—Hospital Steward Thomas Mooney, U.

S. Army; Recruit Thomas N. Doughty, General Mounted Service U. S. Army; Private Frank McCluskey, Company G, Fifth Cavalry; Private James H. Madden, Company K, Twentieth Infantry; Private Joseph Burke, Company B, Sixth Cavalry.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward H. C. Clifford, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will report in person for duty to the commanding officer Sitka, Alaska, and by letter to the commanding officer Department of the Columbia.

Transferred.—Second Class Private George Ballard, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army, to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

Saturday, July 26.

Discharged.—Privates John and Anton Mazzanovich, band of the Twenty-first Infantry.

Private Reuben F. Harrison, Company D, First Artillery, who deserted October 17, 1872, and enlisted in Company D, First Infantry, January 9, 1873, under the name of Ralph C. Hart, having surrendered himself to the military authorities at Fort Wayne, Michigan, is hereby restored to duty without trial, and transferred to Company D, First Infantry, stationed at that post, upon condition that he make good the time lost by desertion and refund to the United States the expense incurred by his enlistment in the First Infantry.

Leave of absence for six months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is

granted First Lieutenant Jesse C. Chance, Thirteenth Infantry.

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Leave of absence for three months, from August 7 has been granted Captain Frank E. Taylor, First Artillery. (S. O. No. 33, July 26.)

G. O. No. 6, WASHINGTON, July 17, 1873.

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 17, 1873.

The revision of Upton's Infantry Tactics by the author, and the Tactics for Artillery and Cavalry [including the proceedings of the board—Major-General Schofield president—instituted by General Orders No. 60, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1869], assimilated to the Tactics for Infantry, pursuant to instructions from the General of the Army, by

Lieutenant Colonel Emory Upton, First Artillery, instructor of tactics, U. S. Military Academy;

Captain Henry A. Dupont, Fifth Artillery, commanding Battery F, Fifth Artillery;

Captain John E. Tourtellotte, Seventh Cavalry, colonel and aide-de-camp to the General;

Captain Alfred E. Bates, Second Cavalry, assistant instructor of cavalry tactics, U. S. Military Academy; having been approved by the President, are adopted for the instruction of the Army and Militia of the United States.

To insure uniformity, all exercises, evolutions, and ceremonies not embraced in these tactics are prohibited, and those therein prescribed will be strictly observed.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

By command of General Sherman.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, A. A.-G.

S. O. No. 32, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1873.

1. The following transfers, within the regiment, of officers of the Eighth Cavalry are hereby announced: First Lieutenant John Lafferty, from Company G to Company L, and First Lieutenant Edmund Luff, from Company L to Company G.

2. Private John Foley, Second Cavalry (unassigned), is hereby transferred to the third Cavalry, with a view to his being assigned to Company E of that regiment.

3. The following transfers in the First Artillery are announced: Captain Richard H. Jackson, from Company L to Battery K. Captain A. M. Randol, from Battery K to Company L. The officers thus transferred will join their proper stations without delay.

4. The following transfers of lieutenants of artillery for the two years' course of instruction indicated in General Orders No. 14, series of 1849, and Special Orders No. 141, series of 1870, from headquarters of the Army, are announced. The officers of the new detail will report for duty with the batteries to which they are transferred the first of October next, when those relieved will proceed to join their respective companies:

First Artillery.—First Lieutenant James L. Sherman, from Company L to Battery K, vice First Lieutenant A. E. Miltimore, from Battery K to Company L.

Second Artillery.—Second Lieutenant John A. Campbell, from Company L to Battery A, vice Second Lieutenant M. Crawford, Jr., from Battery A to Company L. Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe, from Company D to Battery A, vice Second Lieutenant William Stanton, from Battery A to Company D.

Third Artillery.—First Lieutenant A. G. Verplanck, from Company F to Battery C, vice First Lieutenant Charles M. Callahan, from Battery C to Company F. Second Lieutenant Asa T. Abbott, from Company I to Battery C, vice Second Lieutenant Joseph M. Califf, from Battery C to Company I.

Fourth Artillery.—First Lieutenant George G. Gree-



nough, from Company G to Battery B, vice First Lieutenant James B. Hazelton, from Battery B to Company G.

By command of General Sherman.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster-General.

UNDER the suggestive title of "Monthly Stoppage Circular," the Paymaster-General of the Army issues each month a small pamphlet of much interest "to whom it may concern," containing a list of all stoppages of pay in force against army officers at the date of its publication. In the circular for July 15, 1873, stoppages are entered against 117 officers—in twelve cases more than one stoppage being noted against the same individual. The authority for these stoppages of pay emanates from various sources. The Secretary of War, for example, "directs," the Adjutant-General "orders," while the Quartermaster-General, the Second Comptroller, and the Second Auditor of the Treasury content themselves with a simple "request" that the pay of an officer be stopped in whole or in part, according to circumstances—the result being the same so far as the unfortunate officer is concerned.

In the circular referred to, one lieutenant-colonel is under stoppage of all pay except \$75 per month, and three lieutenants lose everything but \$50 per month for various terms, all by sentence of general court-martial. The entire pay of one major, one captain, and two lieutenants is stopped—the reason not being given except in the case of one of the lieutenants, whose accounts cannot be in a very satisfactory condition, as he is under a double ban—first, by request of the Quartermaster-General, and secondly, for non-rendition of subsistence returns. One major and four lieutenants, who were honorably mustered out on the reduction of the Army, under the act of July 15, 1870, with one year's emoluments, and have since re-entered the service, are under stoppage of fifty per cent. of their pay until the collection aggregates the amount received by each on being mustered out. In one case the Second Comptroller requests a stoppage of \$12,236 54 against an officer, and in another case, \$7,481 26, presumably in consequence of some irregularity in their accounts. The smallest stoppage noted is thirty-nine cents, by request of the Second Auditor.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

##### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

**Postage.**—The Secretary of War has decided that, "Accounts of officers for postage in the field, or elsewhere outside of Washington, will, until further orders, be paid by the Paymaster-General and Quartermaster-General, as heretofore, out of the appropriations made for that purpose."

**Seventh Cavalry.**—Colonel S. D. Sturgis July 23 was ordered to proceed via the Lake Superior and Mississippi and Northern Pacific Railroads to Bismarck, D. T.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Second Lieutenant W. T. Craycroft, July 24.

**Fort Abraham Lincoln, Da.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Da., August 7. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Carlin, Seventeenth Infantry; Captain William Stanley, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant John Carland, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieutenants Josiah Chance, Alexander Ogle, R. T. Lyons, Seventeenth Infantry. Second Lieutenant T. M. Willey, Sixth Infantry, judge-advocate.

**Eighth Infantry.**—First Lieutenant A. W. Corliss, Company B, has been promoted to be captain, vice Read resigned, which carries him to Company C, and Second Lieutenant John O'Connell, Company B, to be First Lieutenant same company, vice Corliss promoted.

**On Leave.**—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Major A. H. Seward, paymaster U. S. Army, chief paymaster of the department, July 24. Before taking advantage of this leave, Major Seward was directed to transfer all public funds in his possession to Major William Smith, paymaster, U. S. Army.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

**Macon City.**—Assistant Surgeon W. J. Wilson, U. S. Army, Macon City, Mo., will, without delay, repair to Fort Leavenworth for medical examination, reporting, upon arrival, to the A. A.-G. of the department.

**Sargent, Kas.**—The station of Captain E. B. Carling, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, July 24 was changed from Sargent, Kas., to Grenada, C. T., to which place he was ordered to proceed, at as early a date as practicable, and there take post.

**Eighth Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant A. G. Hennisee July 24 was relieved from duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Stanton, N. M.

**Fifteenth Infantry.**—First Lieutenant C. H. Conrad July 24 was detailed as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Stanton, N. M.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

**Hospital Steward W. C. Bryan, U. S. Army,** July 22 was relieved from duty with the Yellowstone expedition—being incapacitated for active field service—and ordered to Omaha, Neb., and to headquarters Department of the Platte for further orders.

**Court of Inquiry.**—In the matter of Colonel I. N. Palmer, Second Cavalry, and Captain A. S. Burt, Ninth Infantry, heard and examined into by Court of Inquiry, convened at Laramie City, W. T., pursuant to par. 5, S.

O. No. 54, c. s., from department headquarters, the court, after mature deliberation upon the testimony submitted, came to the conclusion and recommendation, that no further action be taken: which conclusion was approved.

**The Mails.**—One additional mail, per week, has been ordered to be dispatched, each way, on the route between Fort Laramie and Cheyenne Depot. This mail will be sent on horse or mule back.

**Fourteenth Infantry.**—Second Lieutenant Robert A. Lovell, has returned to Fort Fetterman, having been on detached service.

**Second Cavalry.**—Major James S. Brisbin, Second Cavalry, July 24 was relieved from duty at Camp Canby, and directed to report in person, by the first proximo, to the commanding officer of Omaha Barracks, for duty at that post.

**Target Practice.**—The following is an abstract from report of target practice, Department of the Platte, for the month of June, 1873, showing the companies in each arm which made the best target in a single trial—three shots per man—at the several distances indicated.

##### CAVALRY.

Companies divided into two classes.

###### First Class.

Date.	Regiment.	Company.	Distance in yards.	Number of shots.	Number of hits.	Average dist. from centre in inches.	Size of target, inches.	Commanding Officer of Company.
June 28.....	2d	B	300	117	54	11	80x40	1st Lt. J. N. Wheelan.
" 28.....	2d	K	250	81	55	10	72x22	Capt. James Egan.
" 23.....	3d	A	200	129	85	7½	72x20	Capt. Wm. Hawley.

###### Second Class.

June 9.....	3d	D	200	51	29	21		Capt. Guy V. Henry.
" 28.....	2d	K	150	39	18	13	72x22	Capt. James Egan.
" 12.....	2d	B	100	27	13	20	72x32	1st Lt. J. N. Wheelan.

##### INFANTRY.

###### First Class.

June 24.....	9th	R	350	96	55	13½	72x66	1st Lt. A. H. Bowman.
" 14.....	14th	A	250	39	30	12½	72x44	Capt. A. H. Bainbridge.
" 2.....	8th	E	200	69	59	14½	72x44	Capt. F. D. Ogilby.

###### Second Class.

June 14.....	14th	A	300	27	15	14½	72x44	Capt. A. H. Bainbridge.
" 9.....	13th	K	150	36	25	22	72x66	Capt. A. MacArthur.
" 23.....	14th	A	100	24	23	5½	72x44	Capt. A. H. Bainbridge.

Companies not divided into classes.

CAVALRY.	June 16.....	3d	F	250	96	51	4	72x44	Capt. Alex. Moore.
INFANTRY.	June 23.....	13th	C	250	105	66	9½	72x44	Capt. A. L. Hough.

##### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

**Fort Richardson.**—A. A. Surgeon J. A. Wolf, U. S. Army, July 19 was relieved from duty at Fort Richardson, Texas, and ordered to Fort McKavett, Texas, for duty.

**Fourth Cavalry.**—The board of officers appointed for the purchase of horses for the Fourth Cavalry, was dissolved July 14.

**Tenth Infantry.**—The chief ordnance officer of the department July 15 was directed to issue to the commanding officer Company D, Tenth Infantry, Austin, Texas, twenty Springfield muskets.

**Twenty-fourth Infantry.**—Captain C. N. W. Cunningham July 18 was relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. No. 112, c. s., from department headquarters, and Captain W. O'Connell, Fourth Cavalry, appointed in his stead.

**Infantry Equipments.**—The five hundred sets of infantry equipments lately sent to this Department were ordered to be issued by the chief ordnance officer in accordance with the verbal instructions given him by the department commander.

**Twenty-fifth Infantry.**—First Lieutenant Andrew Geddes July 17 was relieved from the detail to examine military stores and supplies arriving at the Government depot at San Antonio, Texas, and Second Lieutenant S. K. Thompson, detail in his stead.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Hdq'r's, Louisville, Ky.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

**Nineteenth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply through headquarters Division of the South, to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of sixty days, was granted Colonel C. H. Smith, July 19. In view of the departure of the colonel commanding, Captain W. T. Gentry, the senior officer left on duty with the regiment, was ordered to Mississippi City, Miss., and on the departure of the colonel to assume command of the regiment and of the troops at that point. Second Lieutenant John A. Payne at the same time was relieved from duty at Jackson Barracks, La., ordered to Mississippi City, Miss., for duty. Second Lieutenant S. C. Vedder was detailed on temporary duty at Jackson Barracks, La., and ordered to that post to assume command of the detachment on duty there.

**Mississippi City.**—Assistant Surgeon Van Buren Hub-

bard, U. S. Army, July 18 was ordered to join his station at Mississippi City, Miss.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major George L. Febiger, paymaster U. S. Army, July 17 was directed to proceed to Mississippi City, Miss., and Little Rock, Ark., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points. Major William H. Johnston, paymaster U. S. Army, at the same time was directed to proceed to Baton Rouge, Alexandria, and Greenwood, La., for the purpose of paying the troops at those points.

**First Artillery.**—Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to leave the department, was granted Captain Loomis L. Langdon, July 24. Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to headquarters Division of the South for an extension of thirty days, at the same time was granted First Lieutenant James M. Ingalls. This leave to take effect when, in the opinion of the post commander, the services of Lieutenant Ingalls can be spared.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdq'r's, New York.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdq'r's cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending July 29, 1873: Major Geo. P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery; Colonel Henry B. Carrington, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant T. S. Mumford, Thirteenth Infantry; Major G. Weitzel, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenants J. H. Willard, Corps of Engineers; F. H. Phillips, Ordnance Corps; W. W. Cook, Seventh Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon C. Smart, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant C. A. Booth, Seventh Infantry.

**Fifth Artillery.**—The New York Times correspondent, writing from New London, Conn., under date of July 26, says: "Just below the city is Fort Trumbull, which is at present garrisoned by two batteries of the Fifth Artillery, and commanded by President Grant's brother-in-law, General Fred. Dent, whom people here are very much surprised to find a plain, modest, and unassuming gentleman. They fail to discover in this brother-in-law the terrible character he was represented to be by the opposition Press during the campaign of last autumn."

Leave of absence for twenty days was granted First Lieutenant Frank Thorp, July 23.

**West Point.**—A Herald correspondent writing from this post says: "Life at West Point may be said to be almost at a standstill just now, and August is the month toward which hotel proprietors and boarding-house keepers longingly turn their eyes. If it were not for the presence of the cadets and for anticipations of the grand ball which is to take place at the Academic Building on the evening of the 28th of August, and which celebrates their removal from encampment to barracks, the place might be voted uncommonly dull. There is music every evening at Cozzens's and a hop about once a fortnight. Every Saturday evening also a hop is given at the West Point hotel. Besides these, hops are provided by the cadets in the Academic Building every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and there are plenty of serenades on the plains by the West Point band. The cadets are now completing the first of their annual two months of camp life, and will return to barracks on the 29th of August. The third class is absent, enjoying a furlough, but quite enough cadets are to be seen to give a lively sprinkling of white trowers. Meanwhile all the military discipline is retained, and such entertainments as are to be found at the hotels and private boarding-houses do not more sensibly affect the usual tenor of cadet life than a comet's tail would effect the motion of the earth. The reveille sounds at five; then follows the police of camp; then the drill at half-past five, lasting one hour. Breakfast comes at seven, dress parade at eight, with guard-mounting immediately after. Between nine and ten takes place the artillery drill. Dinner is had at one; police of camp follows at four; another drill ensues from five to six; then comes the sunset dress parade. The tattoo roll-call sounds at half-past nine, and 'taps' (lights out) at a quarter to ten, when silence falls upon the line of tents and every cadet is supposed to be about to attack the fortification of sleep. The cadet hops have been well attended, though not so well, perhaps, as those of last year. The ladies call them 'ninety minute hops,' though their real duration is 110 minutes. The above regulations are observed every day excepting Saturday and Sunday, when a greater latitude is allowed."

**Fort Adams, R. I.**—A game of base ball came off on the 28th inst., between the second nine of Phil. Sheridan base ball club of Fort Adams, and the picked nine of Newport, R. I., the second-nine of the Phil. Sheridan carrying the day. Score as follows: Second nine of Phil. Sheridan, 23; Picked Nine, 8. Assistant Surgeon C. E. Munn, Medical Department, July 28 was ordered from Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., for temporary duty during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon Warren Webster. He will return to Fort Adams when Surgeon Webster reports from leave.

**Fishing Banks.**—The clerks employed in the Ordnance Department in the Army Building, New York city, will enjoy fishing at the banks on Sunday. They have chartered a steamer, and will be kept in good humor, in case they don't get a bite, by several other clerks connected with the various offices in the Army Building.

**Fort Independence.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect on the arrival at Fort Independence of Assistant Surgeon Munn, was granted Surgeon Warren Webster, Medical Department, July 28.

**Fort Hamilton.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 28. Assistant Surgeon John V. Lauderdale, Medical Department, and the following officers of the Third Artillery were detailed for the court: Captain Abram C. Wildrick; First Lieutenants John L. Tiernon, Charles M.



Callehan, John B. Eaton; Second Lieutenants Joseph M. Califf, William E. Birkhimer. First Lieutenant James B. Barbank, judge-advocate.

*David's Island.*—Hospital Steward Frederick L. Colclaser, Medical Department, July 28 was ordered to David's Island, N. Y. H.

*Fort Monroe.*—Hospital Steward Charles Primbs, Medical Department, July 28 was ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

Colonel and Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, A. Q. M.-G. and C. Q. M., Military Division of the Atlantic departed for Vienna in the steamer *Chester*, of Chester on the 26th instant.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

*Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke:* Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

*Detroit, Mich.*—Assistant Surgeon E. A. Koerper, has been assigned to duty in this city, and will relieve A. A. Surgeon D. O. Farrand as attending surgeon and examining surgeon of recruits, who will report to the medical director for the annulment of his contract.

*Third Artillery.*—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Captain John G. Turnbull, Third Artillery, July 18.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

*Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:* Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

The following officers registered their names at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, July 23, 1873: A. A. Surgeon M. Soule, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants B. Reilly, Fifth Cavalry; A. Grant, Captain C. C. Carr, Second Lieutenant Otto L. Hein, First Cavalry; First Lieutenant A. E. Woodson, C. H. Rockwell, Fifth Cavalry.

*Leave of Absence.*—Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted Captain Henry Johnson, military storekeeper, U. S. Army, July 12.

*Fort Walla Walla, W. T.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, A. I.-G., July 21 was ordered to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to make a careful inspection of that post with the view to its re-occupation by the military forces of the United States.

*First Cavalry.*—The commanding officer, Benicia Barracks, July 21 was directed to send to Portland, Oregon, in charge of First Lieutenant Thomas Garvey, by the steamer of July 26, all enlisted men at his post for Companies B, E, F, H, K, L, and M.

The following companies, First Cavalry, have been designated to receive the "Cavalry Equipments, Experimental Pattern," which have been received at Benicia Arsenal for issue to troops in this Division: Companies B, F, H, and K, at Walla Walla, Department of the Columbia, and Company C, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; Company G, Camp Bidwell, Cal., Department of California.

*Twelfth Infantry.*—First Lieutenant Erskine M. Camp, Fort Klamath, Oregon, July 14 was ordered to report at headquarters Department of California for orders so soon as relieved of his command by Captain George B. Hoge, Company G, Twelfth Infantry. Leave of absence for sixty days at the same time was granted First Lieutenant Louis A. Nesmith, Camp Halleck, Nev., with permission to go beyond the limits of this Division and apply to the Adjutant-General for an extension of thirty days, so soon as the first Lieutenant Erskine M. Camp, Company H, Twelfth Infantry, now under orders for, reports at Camp Halleck.

Second Lieutenant George A. Jaeger July 11 was assigned to Company H, of that regiment, and ordered to join his proper station without delay.

The commanding officer, Angel Island, July 17 was directed to send in charge of Captain Alfred B. Taylor, Fifth Cavalry, to Fort Yuma, Cal., by the *Neuborn*, the next trip of this steamer, all enlisted men at his post for Company I, Twelfth Infantry.

The first lieutenant of Company B, with one-half the company, at San Diego, Cal., July 17 was ordered to report for duty at Fort Yuma, Cal.

*Twenty-first Infantry.*—The commanding officer, Angel Island, July 17 was directed to send in charge of Commissary Sergeant Adam Block, U. S. Army, to Fort Vancouver, W. T., by the next steamer, for Portland, Oregon, all enlisted men at his post of Company H, Twenty-first Infantry.

*Presidio.*—The commanding officer of the Presidio July 17 was directed to send a guard of two non-commissioned officers and six men of his regiment to report to Captain Alfred B. Taylor, Fifth Cavalry, on the *Neuborn*, the next trip of this steamer, for special service to Fort Yuma, Cal. From Fort Yuma, Cal., the guard will return by the steamer and report to the commanding officer of the Presidio.

*Cavalry Board.*—The board of cavalry officers detailed in S. O. No. 84, par. 2, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, dated May 12, 1873, July 16 was dissolved.

*Fifth Cavalry.*—Major William B. Royall July 16 was ordered to report for temporary duty at headquarters Department of California. First Lieutenants Albert E. Woodson and Charles H. Rockwell, at the same time were authorized to avail themselves of the leaves of absence granted them. Captain Alfred B. Taylor on same date was ordered to report to the commanding officer, Benicia Barracks, who will send in his charge to Fort Yuma, by the *Neuborn*, the next trip of this steamer, all enlisted men at his post for companies of the Fifth Cavalry.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

*Fourth Artillery.*—The period for which Lieutenant William Everett was detailed to serve as member of Garrison Court-martial at Alcatraz Island, Cal., in par. 4, S. O. No. 86, c. s., from department headquarters, July 16 was extended one week. First Lieutenant Arthur Morris (Company G), at the same time was attached to Company L (Field's), until a lieutenant of that company joins for duty.

*Twelfth Infantry.*—The commanding officer of Angel Island, Cal., July 18 was directed to send to Camp Independence, Cal., in charge of Lieutenant Arthur Morris, Fourth Artillery, all the enlisted men belonging to Company D, Twelfth Infantry, at Angel Island. He will likewise send to Fort Hall, Idaho, in charge of Lieutenant Patrick H. Hogan, First Cavalry, all enlisted men belonging to Company C, Twelfth Infantry, at Angel Island.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

*Colonel Jeff. C. Davis:* Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

*District of the Lakes.*—The headquarters of the Lakes has been removed from Camp Warren, Oregon, to Fort Klamath, Oregon.

*Camp Warren, Oregon.*—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Warren, Oregon, on July 8. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Wheaton, Twenty-first Infantry; Major Thomas Dunn, Eighth Infantry; Captain David Perry, First Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Charles B. Byrne, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant William H. Miller, First Cavalry. Second Lieutenant S. P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first Infantry, judge-advocate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

*Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook:* Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

*Third Cavalry.*—Pursuant to par. 2, G. O. No. 4, c. s., headquarters of the Army, Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, A. D. C., was July 1 appointed engineer officer of this department.

*Payment of Troops.*—Major J. H. Nelson, paymaster, was ordered June to pay the troops stationed at Camp Verde, Date Creek, McDowell, Hualpai, Beale's Springs Mojave, and Fort Whipple, A. T., to invade this date.

*Camp Grant.*—Arriving in this Department, Assistant Surgeon George McC. Miller, will report in person, without delay, for duty, to the commanding officer Camp Grant, A. T.

*Camp Hualpai.*—Dr. H. M. Mathews, A. A. S., was relieved from his present duties, and will report in person, without delay, for duty, to the commanding officer Camp Hualpai, A. T., relieving Dr. Valery Havard, was reported in person, without delay, at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, for annulment of his contract.

*Fifth Cavalry.*—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply, through the Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for an extension of five months, was granted Second Lieutenant Frank Michler, Fifth Cavalry, July 1.

*Prescott, A. T.*—From this post the correspondent of the *Arizona Citizen*, July 5, writes as follows: Lieutenant E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, with 101 of the Indians who left Date Creek, arrived at Whipple on the 23d and left on the 24th of June for Verde. Ten Indians moved direct for Verde from the Colorado. Ten more remained among the Mojaves, thus making up the total of 121 of the band referred to. Many had already returned to their proper reservation. Captain George F. Price, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Whipple June 23. He is to take command of the troops to build telegraph line. Mr. R. R. Haines, Q. M., agent for the construction of the telegraph between Prescott and Tucson, reached Whipple June 27, and was in consultation with General Dana. The work will be begun at once and pushed through. Lieutenant C. P. Eagan, Twelfth Infantry, wounded at the lava beds, has recovered and is now en route to Mohave. Dr. Bailey and General Small arrived home on the 23d, expressing themselves delighted with southern Arizona and their reception by the good people of Tucson.

F. W. FARWELL, Esq., secretary of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company, has received a letter from Quartermaster-General Meigs in which he says:

"SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., and reply that on inquiry I learn that the fire extinguisher which burst at the Paymaster-General's office on the 18th inst., was not one of those manufactured and furnished to this Department by your company."

IN Commander Greer's despatch to the Navy Department announcing the arrival of the *Tigress* at St. Johns on the morning of July 23, after an eight and one-half days' passage from New York, says: "We had a moderate gale of a few hours' duration, in which the vessel showed herself to be a good seaboat. As a steamer she may be classed a five-knot one. The engineer proposes to make a change in the furnaces, which may increase the speed. I expect to sail for Disco in two days. We saw our first icebergs off Cape Race."

CHAPLAIN Ludwig and I. I. Herriek, officers of the National Soldiers' Asylum at Milwaukee, charged with improper practices, have been removed.

THE Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf will hold its annual reunion in Portland, Me., on the 6th of August.

#### LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the date given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

JULY 25.

Gideon, Captain.  
Homer, G. M., Captain.  
Murray, K., Captain.

Pierce, J. J., Major.  
Southmayd, W. C., Captain.  
Taylor, Geo., Captain.

JULY 27.

Blackman, W., Captain.  
Lockwood, B. W., Captain.

Pike, C. C., Major.  
Williams, H. L., Captain.

THE Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* of June 14 has the following as to certain rumors respecting the negotiation of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States: "Since Thursday last the rumor has been current that the king in Cabinet council has agreed to the negotiation of a reciprocity with the United States on the basis of a cession of Pearl Harbor. The fact generally known that there was a Cabinet meeting last week, and that the reported subject of discussion was the proposed treaty of reciprocity, has, it may be surmised, given rise to the statement now so confidently made that his Majesty's advisers have agreed to make the offer of a cession of territory. We applied at the Foreign Office, but were courteously informed that the minister was not at liberty to make any statements in reference to it. The public must, therefore, form its own conclusions as to the truth of the rumors alluded to, and the most natural one under the circumstances will be that, not being denied, the rumors have a basis of truth."

A Sandwich Island correspondent of the *Hartford Courant*, a resident of the Sandwich Islands, says: "The question of questions among the business men, land-owners, and planters of the islands is the treaty of reciprocity with the United States. King Lunaililo and his cabinet decided upon a treaty of reciprocity upon the basis of a session of Pearl river to the United States. The decision was not reached without opposition from without and within the cabinet. An English member of the cabinet opposed reciprocity from the beginning, but finally yielded. The king continues his friendly disposition toward the United States, and has recently expressed a willingness to visit this country if it is disposed to reciprocate further." The correspondent speaks of General Schofield's mission to the islands as having had reference to the reciprocity in question, the Pearl river cession especially, as the important matter accomplished by the mission. There has been a thorough survey of Pearl river and its shore. Pearl river furnishes a fine harbor, easily accessible and well suited for a coaling and naval station. It is about six miles from Honolulu. It was thoroughly surveyed by United States engineers before the cession was agreed upon.

THE *Times of India*, of June 20, publishes a letter containing further details respecting the mistake which it is alleged was recently committed in the Red sea by Her Majesty's ship *Thetis* in supposing some mother-of-pearl fishing boats to be slavers. The letter is as follows: "In continuation of my letter of the 6th instant, I beg to forward the accompanying extract from a letter received from Aden by to-day's mail: 'The *Thetis*, R. N., on her way down the Red sea, saw a fleet of Hodeida mother-of-pearl fishing-boats standing in for Asab bay to anchor for the night, and her people came to the conclusion that they were slavers running away; so "out boats," and after them, but did not overhaul them till they were anchored. Finding some big, bulky Seedees on board among the crews was, they considered, clear proof that they were slavers, so they burnt the boats, sixteen in number, and landed the crews, 216 men, on a desert island, and the thirty Seedees they took on board and brought here. They had no interpreter, or anything of the sort, so were rather surprised on arriving to be told that they had been burning fishing-boats. The steamship *Dalhousie* was sent off immediately to take the Arabs off the island to Hodeida, but some of their own boats had taken them away. They had managed to cross to the mainland on rafts, etc.—in fact, they either had to go or remain in the island and be starved, for they had no food or water. One man was drowned in crossing, one shot, one burnt, and one missing. Rather a nice affair, is it not? I have an idea there will be a fine row about it. The boats belonged to Hodeida. The *Thetis* has cleared out for China.' I have every reason to believe the above perfectly authentic; a disgraceful blunder seems to have been perpetrated, and British prestige suffers in consequence."

UNDER the heading "How They Love Us and How the South is Entertained," the *Columbus (Ga.) Sun* discourses as follows: "A young gentleman of Columbus, who has just returned from a Northern trip, reports that he attended the late presentation of the grounds for the Centennial Celebration, Fourth of July, 1876. It is claimed that this is to be a big thing, Declaration of American Independence celebrated, a big fair held, all to be serene and lovely, and all the sections are to come together in brotherly love and harmony. Such is the stuff talked and written by those who favor the grand show which is to pour money into the pockets of the Philadelphians. Already they have on exhibition now, our representative reports, a picture of the battle of Gettysburg, painted for the city at the liberal price of \$20,000. The Confederates are represented as fleeing hotly, throwing away arms, flags, accoutrements, while the blue coats are arrayed in all the good looks and pomp of victory. The picture is the attraction of every Northern man. They gather in crowds around it, and laugh and jeer over the 'rebels' whom 'they beat so badly,' to use their terms. 'They deserved all they got,' and similar expressions of hate were heard on every side, and rebel and rebellion in their Yankee mouths. Now, is it not charming to a Southern to have such scenes portrayed before him, at a celebration of American independence? Won't it make him love the race that gloats over his defeat and parades it before him, after he has been invited as a guest to unite in a festival? All this is so peaceful and lovely and gentle! The South should have nothing to do with such a thing, that insults its pride, race, and all the laws of hospitality."

NATHANIEL STEPHENS, now 80 years old, and blind, who was a soldier of the war of 1812, under Captain W. S. Radcliff, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, with General Scott, has been on the Government pension rolls longer than any other soldier—over fifty-seven years. During the late war he lost in the Union Army four sons and two sons-in-law.



## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Oswipe* is ordered to be ready by the 15th of August.

THE *Powhatan*, Captain Beaumont, arrived at Fortress Monroe, July 29, from Boston.

SIX Gatling guns will be shipped on the steamer *Rising Star*, destined for the Asiatic station.

THE *Nipite* went out of commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard July 26. It is thought probable she will be sold, as she is not deemed seaworthy.

THE *Kansas* arrived at New York July 23. It is not, as yet, definitely known whether she will be put out of commission at New York.

THE *Gettysburg*, fourth-class, having been thoroughly repaired at Washington Navy-yard, will be ready to launch in a few weeks and placed in commission.

THE *Shamout* arrived at the Washington Navy-yard July 29, where she is to be repaired. While under repair her marines and crew will be transferred to receiving ship and the barracks, and her officers granted leave.

MAJOR WALLACE M. SPEAR, civil engineer U. S. Navy, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, died in Ludlow, Vt., Saturday, July 26, and was buried July 28. Mr. Spear was a native of Vermont. His commission was dated March 28, 1867.

As the time of the officers and men on the *Ticonderoga*, South Atlantic station, will soon expire, the vessel is ordered to return home in December next. The *Ossipee*, now at New York, will be ordered to be prepared for sea, and will join the fleet at Brazil to supply the place of the *Ticonderoga*.

THE *Saranac*, flagship of Rear-Admiral A. M. Pennock, arrived at Esquimaux, V. I., July 12, after a boisterous passage of seven and one-half days from San Francisco. H. M. S. *Lennox*, *Myrmidon*, *Reindeer*, and *Boxer* were in port, and the usual courtesies exchanged. On the 16th July the *Saranac* would leave for Sitka by the inland passage, stopping at intermediate stations. All on board were well.

REAR-ADMIRAL STEEDMAN, commanding the South Pacific station, reports that the *Pensacola* sailed from Panama for Payta on the 24 June, arriving on the 10th; sailed from Payta on the 14th June for Callao, arriving on the 18th; remainder of the month at anchor off Callao, Peru. The *Omaqua* sailed from Callao June 2, and arrived at Panama on the 15th of same month; was to sail from Panama on the 25th June for Guayaquil.

ON 17th July the tug *Mayflower*, at Portsmouth, N. H., was sent, under command of Lieutenant T. M. Gardner, also the anchor buoy, in charge of Boatswain John McCaffrey, to the assistance of a schooner, which run on a reef near the Isle of Shoals and sunk. The schooner was raised and brought into Portsmouth after about eight hours' industrious work.

THE Light-house Board will order that a fog bell, located near the southwest corner of the sea-wall of Fort Lafayette, east side of the Narrows, New York bay, be operated during thick and foggy weather on and after the 1st day of August, 1873. The bell will be struck one blow, and after an interval of twenty seconds two blows, then, after an interval of twenty seconds, one blow, thus alternating one and two blows at intervals of twenty seconds.

THE *Worcester* is now at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia. It is understood that a four-bladed propeller, fitted for this ship, is at that yard, and that orders have been given to put it on. The crew have been confined on board without liberty since October last, and it is proposed by the commanding officer to give them liberty so far as it can be done without interfering with the duties of the ship. Only such repairs are to be put on the *Worcester* as are absolutely necessary to make her seaworthy—such as caulking, etc.

A DESPATCH from St. John's, N. F., July 26, 1873, says: "The U. S. steamer *Tigress*, of the *Polaris* search expedition, sailed this evening at seven o'clock. She has been delayed here in order to make some repairs and have her boilers thoroughly and finally overhauled. According to the best calculation she will arrive at Disco on or about the 5th of August. Great interest is manifested here in all that pertains to the ill-fated *Polaris*, and the inhabitants have been inspecting the *Tigress* and otherwise exhibiting their sympathy with the expedition. A genuine hurrah was raised as the vessel left her moorings."

COMMODORE DANIEL AMMEN, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, left Washington July 24 for a tour of inspection through the northern and eastern yards, and will be absent several weeks. During his absence Commodore Reynolds will act as chief of the Bureau of Navigation. This inspection is in accordance with the act of Congress requiring the chiefs of bureaus to make annual inspections of Navy-yards. Heretofore the California yard and the yard at Pensacola, Fla., have been omitted from the list, the former being too far away and the latter a small station. It is the intention of the present Secretary to include the California yard in the annual inspection now, as it is much more accessible than when the law was passed.

REAR-ADMIRAL CASE reports to the Navy Department the arrival of the *Wabash* at Trieste on July 6, having visited en route Genoa, Palermo, Messina, and Syracuse. The movements of the other vessels of the European squadron are reported as follows: The *Shenandoah* has visited Barcelona, Tarrogon, Valencia, Cartagena, and Malaga, at all of which she interchanged the usual courtesies and found quietness and good order

prevailing, though there were some disturbances between the Carlites and Republicans outside. The Congress has visited Gibraltar and Southampton, and at last reports, July 6, was about leaving the latter place for Galway. The *Wachusett* has visited Gibraltar, Cadiz, a port in the Balearic Islands, and Marrailles, where she was at last date, June 28, and after leaving that place, she is to stop at Ajaccio and Messina. Her arrival at Trieste was expected. The *Wabash* would leave on July 21 for Corfu. The *Shenandoah* was at Malaga July 24.

A PRESS despatch says: Medical Director Marius Duvall has been detached from duty as surgeon in charge of the naval hospital at Annapolis and placed on waiting orders. It is supposed that this order is intended as a rebuke to Dr. Duvall for his recent conduct in shooting the marines he discovered gathering strawberries on the hospital farm. It is looked upon especially as a punishment for his alleged transgression from the fact that, as a general thing, when an officer is ordered to a particular station he is permitted to remain there for three years, and Dr. Duvall has not yet been there a year. In this case, it will be remembered, the marines were gathering berries in a part of the grounds where custom had given them right to do so. The Japanese Prince Takishiko Azuma, who has been at the naval academy since May, 1873, under an arrangement made with the Japanese empire for the nautical education of some of its youths, has resigned his privilege, but without assigning any specific reason. He was accounted a tolerably good scholar and stood very favorably in his class. While at the institution he kept up the dignity of his station, and was permitted to retain his servant, keeping himself aloof from all those whom he considered his inferiors.

THE *New Orleans Republican* of Friday last says: "The eight iron-clads now lying here, all of which were built at Pittsburg, have been for some months in such a condition that five hours' notice would be sufficient to make them ready for action. Three of them, the *Chickasaw*, *Kewadin*, and *Winnebago*, two turrets and four guns each, are only intended for river service. The others, the *Ellah*, *Iris*, *Klamath*, *Umbqua*, and *Yuma*, are sea-going monitors, all built on the same model, 483 tonnage, with single turrets and two guns. They are prepared at any moment to get up steam, receive crew, powder, and stores, and go into commission. Everything is in perfect condition, from the tremendous machinery of the turret down to the smallest portion of the bright work. It has been stated by gentlemen whose opportunities secured them accurate information that 450 seamen could be enlisted in this city. The Secretary of the Navy seems to be equally well informed, and determined to take advantage of the circumstance. It is rumored in authoritative circles that the Government will in a few days establish a naval rendezvous at this port. This will be hailed with satisfaction by every one, as showing a strengthened confidence in the people of New Orleans. The establishment of our naval station on such a basis would tend immediately to assist in the recovery of the prosperity of the city. Four or five hundred chances for employment for active, intelligent, able-bodied men, many of whom are now seeking in vain for employment, will be eagerly sought for. The political aspect of the move can only be left to conjecture. But, with Escobedo moving toward the Rio Grande, Gordon filibustering in Central America, San Domingo entering on a revolution, the Cubans growing more and more powerful and confident, and the action of Secretary Robeson in the matter of the steamer *Virginus*, it is very significant. The spectacle of five double-barreled thunder-bolts, ready to be launched in any direction, is very inspiring, especially to the eye that controls the hand that holds them."

PAY DIRECTOR BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, of the U. S. Navy, died at his residence, in New York, on Sunday, July 27, at the age of seventy-six years. He was one of the oldest paymasters in the service. He was first appointed by President Jackson in 1830, at the solicitation of Amos Kendall, then a member of his Cabinet. He served with honor until 1856. When on a cruise in China he was attacked with fever, and upon his return, in 1860, it was first noticed that his mind was somewhat affected. In the year 1860 he was ordered upon duty, and returned to New York in 1862, and after a few months' rest was placed on shore duty at the Charlestown Navy-yard. He remained there until about the spring of 1865. In 1865 he was ordered to duty on the receiving ship *Vandalia*, stationed at Portsmouth, N. H. While there his accounts became involved in confusion, and in 1869, upon his return from a cruise, Pay Director Cahoon was brought before a commission of surgeons of the Navy, and declared incapacitated for duty from diseases incurred while performing active duty. In 1870 a suit was commenced against his sureties for alleged arrears in his accounts, amounting to about twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Cahoon was declared an imbecile by inquisition de lunatico inquirendo. The suit of the Government was brought to a determination in the United States Circuit Court of this district, before Judge Shipman some time last year, by a verdict for the sureties of Pay Director Cahoon, he being declared imbecile at the time of the alleged defalcation. Mr. Cahoon was noted in the service for his gentlemanly bearing and polite attainments. He was born in Rhode Island, and appointed from New York November 12, 1830. He was attached to the schooner *Grampus*, West India squadron, 1831-33; sloop *Ontario*, Brazil squadron, 1834-36; was stationed at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, 1836-38; and on board the receiving ship *New York*, 1838-40; frigate *Congress*, Mediterranean squadron, 1841-45; and again on the receiving ship *New York*, 1846-49; served in the Mediterranean squadron, on board of the *Constitution*, in 1849-51; for the third time, was attached to the receiving ship *New York*, 1852-54; was attached to the sloop *Levant*, East India squadron, 1855-57; sloop *Savannah*, Home squadron, 1858-60; steam frigate *Roanoke*, Atlantic coast, 1861. He was retired in 1861, but was afterwards on duty at the Boston Navy-yard from 1862 to 1865, and

the receiving ship, Portsmouth N. H., from 1867 to 1868. He has performed 15 years four months' sea service, 15 years 7 months' shore duty, and has been in the service 42 years 9 months.

DESPATCHES from Kingston, Jam., July 18, 1873, say: It had been known that the steamship *Virginus* was lying in the port of Colon, closely watched by a Spanish steamer of war, and that Spanish steamer as closely watched by the U. S. steamer *Kansas*; that the Spaniard had threatened to sink the *Virginus* if she attempted to leave this port, and the American promised to do as much for the Spaniard if he molested the *Virginus* in any way. After listening to much "tail talk" from the Spanish commander, whose craft was moored alongside the *Virginus*, Rafael Quesada, who commands the latter, caused anchor to be weighed, and steamed out of port, amid the repeated cheers of the populace, who thronged the seashore to witness the upshot of the movement. But the commander of the *Bazan* calmly walked up and down the deck and watched the *Virginus* clear out of sight as he cooled his face by means of a palmetto fan. He made no effort to pursue her, although he knew full well she was stored with Remingtons and needle-guns and all else that would be serviceable to a people engaged fighting for liberty. The steamer which brought the news to Kingston had hardly settled at her moorings when the *Virginus* herself arrived. The Spanish consul immediately telegraphs the important news to Cuba, and is apprised that a Spanish gunboat would shortly be despatched to Kingston. In due course the *Cheruco* arrived, and, as if to repeat the farce that had been played at Colon, dropped close alongside the *Virginus*. It said some threats were used, which, having been reported, called forth a despatch from the United States consul, followed up by a caution from the British commodore, in consequence of which the *Cheruco* put to sea yesterday afternoon. The intention, it is said, is to intercept the *Virginus* and prevent her landing her store of arms and ammunition on the Cuban coast. But in this the Spaniards have pretermitted their opportunity, the *Virginus* having already eluded their vigilance and made good her intention of landing the expedition—the fourth successful one directed by the able young general, Rafael Quesada. It appears that on leaving Colon she proceeded direct to the coast of Cuba, where she arrived on the 6th of July. It was at dusk on Saturday evening, and the insurgent outposts being present to give the assurance that all was clear, the business of landing commenced at once, and was kept up with spirit all through the night. By daylight on Sunday morning all was complete, and the steamer cleared out for Jamaica, having put the insurgents in the possession of the following munitions of war: 500 Remingtons, 50 Spencers, 150 needle-guns, 200,000 cartridges, 1 ton gunpowder, 200 sabres, revolvers, machetes, etc., besides a large quantity of medicines, clothing, etc. So favorable were the chances for the expedition that General Quesada had time to communicate with his compatriots on shore, and even receive letters for his brother and other friends of the cause who are now in New York. These letters, as well as an important correspondence belonging to the Spaniards, which fell into the hands of the insurgents after a recent engagement, and which it has been decided to publish, will be forwarded to New York by the *Claribel* to-day.

THE *El Pensar*, *Diario Democratico*, Valencia, Spain, June 24, 1873, gives the following account of an official reception on board the *Shenandoah*: "We have given our readers timely notice of the arrival at the port of Grao of the North American frigate *Shenandoah*, of the salute which took place, and of the manner in which it was returned. On Saturday afternoon the commander of this vessel paid a visit to the first military authority of the district, and as, on account of certain circumstances, the visit could not be returned within twenty-four hours, as etiquette demands in such cases, yesterday morning Senor Arrando, Captain-General, accompanied by the colonel chief of staff, by a chief of garrison, with his adjutants, fulfilled the requirement, giving it the importance customary in such cases for chiefs of equal rank, to show that the United States is one of the few nations which has recognized the actual form of government, and that the best relations are thereby sustained. Senor Arrando arrived alongside of the vessel; the garrison formed in order of parade. Covering the ladder that gave access were several young officers, and on his arrival on deck our military authority was received by the commander and his staff, and as soon as he was presented the popular hymn of "Reigo" was executed. After the national compliments, our Captain-General was invited to rest himself in the commander's cabin, and shortly afterward he was taken all over the vessel, whose smallest details were courteously explained to himself and his followers. Arrived finally upon the poop deck, and being invited by the commander to review in his company the crew, and witness them go through some manoeuvres under command of the second officer, Senor Arrando could see their perfect instruction in the management of arms. The illustrious and complaisant sailor still wished his subordinates to exercise the cannon, but the Captain-General did not wish to disturb the crew any more. During these performances the band of the vessel executed in a fine manner several musical selections. On the conclusion of the exercises mentioned, which gave pleasing evidence to our officers of the brilliant state of instruction to which the sailors of the grand republic had attained, they were again invited into the cabin, where they were cordially and politely served with wines and other delicacies. Shortly afterward our first military authority was dismissed with signs of the greatest deference, and with the same etiquette as that with which he had been received. The band again played "Riegos," national hymn, and the Spanish flag was unfurled from the foremast of the *Shenandoah*, and the battery of the vessel fired a salute of fifteen guns, which, at its termination, was answered with an equal number from a mounted battery of the Fifth regiment, ordered by Senor Arrando to hold itself in readiness. It appears that he, as well as the other



chiefs and officials of our army who accompanied him down, have been much pleased with the reception they received on the *Shenandoah*, and with the consideration and deference of which they were the objects. In particular we should add, and with it we will terminate our short account: In the vessel are several ladies, the family of the commander, to whom our compatriots could not show the gallantry which distinguishes the officers of the Spanish army, because the "Yankee" customs do not allow speaking to a lady unless one has been formally presented, which was not the case yesterday, without doubt to give a character exclusively official to the visit." Another Spanish journal, *Las Provincias*, published at Valencia, June 26, 1873, says: "Many people went day before yesterday to enjoy the sea breeze at the neighboring beach, in accordance with the old custom for every one on St. John's day to abandon the city streets and open the summer season, which gives so much animation to the seashore. The trains and 'tartana' carried an immense multitude to the port, whose large harbor was covered with hundreds of boats and launches carrying the people to visit the vessels. The one most preferred by the public was the North American frigate *Shenandoah*, whose officers received all who came aboard with exquisite politeness, and gave orders for having everything explained. The crowd was so great that at times it was found necessary to prohibit those who presented themselves from coming aboard, because there was actually no room for them. The band of the ship played all the evening on the quarter deck select pieces, among which were several Spanish airs, noticeably 'Riego's Hymn.' The people who have visited the Anglo-American ship will keep a kind remembrance of the amiability of its crew; and we take especial pains to present to the officers, in the name of several families whose ladies were received with such politeness, the appreciation of the gallantry of such brave sailors. Those people who could not visit the American ship were taken to an English gunboat which is also in our port, where they were politely received. At twilight the people commenced to return to the city, and the eight o'clock train carried an immense multitude in its long file of carriages. The *Shenandoah* left yesterday evening for Alicante, Cartagena, and Malaga. It is probable that she will return to this port."

#### NAVAL UNIFORMS.

The first mention of anything like a uniform for the Royal Navy is contained in an order issued by King James April 6, 1609, in which he commands "his principal masters of ships to be most bravely attired in liveries of scarlet cloth, embellished with velvet, silk lace, buttons, and gold embroidery," and the precept mentions its being a renewal of the warrant of the late Queen Elizabeth for the same purpose, but, by reason of her death, not acted upon. No attempt, however, to establish a regular uniform for all grades of officers appears to have been attempted until the reign of George II.

Epaulettes are the palettes of Henry IV.'s time, which were circular plates of metal to protect the shoulders. They were not ordered to be worn as a part of the English naval uniform until June, 1795. Their French origin was sufficient to incur the detestation of Lord Nelson, who, speaking to Captains Ball and Sheppard, said: "They wear fine epaulettes, for which I think them great coxcombs."

In most, if not all, of the biographies of Nelson it is stated that previous to the battle of Trafalgar he descended to his cabin, where he decorated himself with the insignia of all his orders and remounted the deck in conspicuous splendor, and on being told by Captain Hardy that his stars and medals would mark him to the enemy, he exclaimed, "In honor I have gained them, and in honor I'll die with them." Captain Hardy's own version of the story is that Nelson dressed himself in the same coat which he had commonly worn since he left Portsmouth; it was a plain blue coat of coarse cloth (which is still preserved in the Greenwich Hospital), on which the star of the Bath was embroidered, as was customary. While walking the deck, and after the firing had commenced, Hardy remarked that the badge might draw attention from the enemy's tops, to which Nelson coolly replied, "He was aware it might be seen, but it was now too late to be shifting a coat."

"I had the watch on deck," said Prince William Henry, afterwards William IV., "when Captain Nelson, of the *Albemarle*, came alongside in his barge. He appeared to be the merest boy of a captain I ever beheld, and his dress was worthy of notice. He had on a full laced uniform; his lank unpowdered hair was tied in a stiff Hessian tail of extraordinary length; the old-fashioned flaps of his waistcoat added to the general quaintness of his figure and produced an appearance which particularly attracted my attention, for I had never seen anything like it before, nor could I imagine who it was or what he came about. My doubts, however, were removed when Lord Howe introduced me to him."

The custom of placing the uniform, sword, epaulettes, cocked hat, etc., upon the coffin of a deceased officer at his funeral is a relic of the Church of Rome. It was formerly the custom to offer the gorget, sword, helmet, etc., of a deceased officer at the mass said for the repose of his soul prior to interment.

It is not known from any document in the British Admiralty, nor does it appear by the Gazette, when the first uniform for the Royal Navy was established by George II., but the first mention of one is found in the *Jacobite Journal* for March 5, 1748, which says: "An order is to be issued requiring all His Majesty's navy officers—from the admirals down to the midshipmen—to wear an uniform of clothing, for which purpose pattern suits for dress and frock-coats for each rank of officers are lodged at the navy-yard, and at the several dock-yards, for their inspection." (Drawings of these coats, which were destitute of collars, can be found in one of the volumes of the London *Nautical Magazine*.) The *Gazette* of July 17, 1757, refers to this order in noticing the first alteration that was made.

Mr. Locker, a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital,

says: "In the Naval Gallery of this institution I can show you every variety of cut and complexion of dress. Nottingham, Raleigh, and Torrington expended their dignities in courtly costume. Lawson, Harmon, and Monk frown in buff belts and jerkins. Sandwich, Munden, and Benbow shine forth in armor, while Rooke, Russell, and Shovell, the heroes of a softer age, are clothed in crimson and Lincoln green, surmounted with the flowing wig, which then alike distinguished the men of the robe and of the sword. A portrait of Commodore Brown, who, with Vernon, took Porto Bello in 1739, exhibits him sword in hand in a full suit of russet brown. In 1746, Captain Wyndham and all the officers of the *Kent* (70) wore grey and silver, faced with scarlet. Such foppery was not unfrequently combined with check shirts and petticoat trousers. The same year (1746) a club of officers who met every Sunday night at Wells Coffee House, Scotland Yard, "for the purpose of watching over their rights and privileges"—a club that has its parallel in the U. S. Navy to-day—determined, February 15, 1746, "that a uniform dress is useful and necessary for the commissioned officers, agreeably to the practice of other nations; and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Duke of Bedford and Admiralty, and if their lordships approved, introduce it to His Majesty. Mr. Locker says Mr. Forbes, the admiral of the fleet in 1746, informed him that he was summoned to attend the Duke of Bedford, and was introduced to an apartment surrounded with various dresses, and his opinion was asked as to the most appropriate. The Admiral said, 'Red and blue, as these are our national colors.' 'No,' replied His Grace, 'the King has determined otherwise, for having seen my Duquesne riding in the Park a few days ago in a habit of blue faced with white, the dress took the fancy of His Majesty, who has appointed it for the uniform of the Royal Navy.'"

There is no trace of the order or board warrant at the Admiralty for this regulation, though the year of its institution is proved by the Gazette of 1757, where an order of council appears superseding the embrocaded uniform established in 1748, and appointing in its stead a laced uniform for the flag officers and others under their command. In succeeding years, and under the different reigns, the facings have been more than once changed from white to red, and *vice versa*, and the distinguishing marks for rank have been repeatedly changed, varied, and modified. To show the difficulty of making any regulations for a uniform that could not be varied from, it is stated that Trowbridge once took his place at the Admiralty Board wearing a white cocked hat, the color of the cocked hat not having been specified in some regulations just issued, and which were considered perfect, and so clear that none could mistake them.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

###### ORDERED.

JULY 23.—Captain Samuel P. Carter, to command the *Alaska* on the 5th August.

Lieutenant-Commander John C. Kennett and Felix McCurt, Lieutenants Hamilton Perkins and Wm. S. Coates, Master B. H. Buckingham, Midshipmen Wm. H. Schurz, Charles B. J. Moore, William F. H. Jey, Lucien Young, Frank A. Wilner, Thomas B. Howard, Gilbert Fowler, James P. Underwood, M. son A. Sheldt, Samuel W. B. Diehl, Chas. W. Deering, Augustus L. Case, and Henry Morrell; Surgeon Michael Bradley, Paymaster Robert P. Little, Chaplain John B. Van Meter, Chief Engineer Robert Potts, First Assistant Engineer John Borthwick, Second Assistant Engineer Chas. P. Howell, and boatswain Thomas Bennett, to the *Alaska* on the 5th August.

Assistant Surgeon F. K. Hartzell, to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Gunner Joseph Swift, to the Navy-yard, New York.

JULY 24.—Commodore J. H. Strong, to command the U. S. naval forces on the South Atlantic station, per steamer of 23d September next, as the relief of Rear-Admiral Wm. H. Taylor.

Commodore Strong will be promoted to a rear-admiral on the 24th August.

Lieutenant-Commander James P. Robertson, as executive on board the receiving ship Independence, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieutenant-Commander Thos. L. Swann, to the Naval Academy on the 15th September next.

Lieutenant-Commander A. H. Wright, to the Michigan.

Lieutenant Geo. R. Durand, to the receiving ship Vermont, at New York.

Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, to the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Paymaster A. J. Pritchard, as fleet paymaster of the North Pacific Station.

Paymaster D. B. Battine, to the *Shenandoah*, European Station.

Paymaster Frank Clark, to the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston, on the 1st October next.

Second Assistant Engineer J. W. Gardner, to the *Tallapoosa*.

JULY 25.—Gunner Franklin A. Graham, to the *Frolic*.

###### DETACHED.

JULY 23.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles W. Tracy, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Alaska* on the 5th August.

Lieutenant-Commander E. S. Keyser has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Ticonderoga* on the 14th June, and has been placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant Chas. P. Shaw, from the Hydrographic Office, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant Ransom B. Peck, from the California on the 24th ult., and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman E. F. Nicholson, from the Signal Office, and ordered to the *Alaska* on the 5th August.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert A. Marmion, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, and ordered to the *Alaska* on the 5th August.

Gunner Thomas P. Venable, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Alaska* on the 5th August.

Carpenter Wm. H. Rickards, from the Naval Station, League Island, Pa., and ordered to the *Alaska* on the 5th August.

Sailmaker A. W. Cassell, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Alaska* on the 5th August.

JULY 24.—Commander A. E. Yates, Lieutenant-Commanders C. E. Clark, Geo. P. Ryan, and C. J. Train, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. V. Gridley, from the Michigan, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Dennis W. Mullan, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty in the Asiatic Station.

Lieutenant-Commander G. R. Haswell, from the Naval Academy on the 1st September, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander C. J. Barclay, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Uriah R. Harris, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Medical Director M. Duval, from the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Inspector Caspar Schenk, as fleet paymaster of the North Pacific Station, and ordered to proceed home and settle accounts.

Paymaster W. W. Woodhull, from the *Shenandoah*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Paymaster F. H. Swan, from the receiving ship Ohio on the 1st October, and ordered to settle accounts.

Boatswain Wm. Nelson, from the Wyoming, and placed on sick leave.

Boatswain E. B. Bell, from the receiving ship Vermont, and placed on sick leave.

Boatswain J. B. Aiken, from the receiving ship Ohio, and ordered to the Powhatan.

JULY 25.—Commander R. L. Pythian, from the command of the *Nipsic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Caldwell, Lieutenant Charles H. Judd, Masters A. M. Thuckara and A. F. Osborn, Assistant Surgeon James M. Scott, First Assistant Engineer A. S. Greene, and Second Assistant Engineer N. H. Laidin, from the *Nipsic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward Terry has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Saco*, Asiatic Station, on the 9th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Samuel Beaden, from the *Nipsic*, and ordered to the Powhatan on the 11th August.

Lieutenant Asa Walker, from the Powhatan, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Ensigns James H. Bull and Kenneth Niles, from the Nicaragua Survey, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon John F. Bransford, from the Nicaragua Survey, and ordered to report to Commander E. P. Lull, for temporary duty connected with the work of the survey.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Q. Barton, from the *Nipsic*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Surgeon P. P. Bielby, from special duty at Washington, D. C., and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 27.—Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Sands and Ensign E. J. Arthur, from the California, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 28.—Gunner Wm. A. Terrier, from the *Frolic*, and granted leave for one month.

###### REVOKED.

JULY 24.—The orders of Second Assistant Engineer J. B. A. Smith, to the *Tallapoosa*, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 28.—Mate Harry Setley's orders to the *Frolic*, and granted three months' leave.

###### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

JULY 24.—To Passed Assistant Surgeon George A. Bright for three months.

To Commander E. O. Matthews for six months, from the 1st September next, with permission to visit Europe.

###### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending July 26, 1873:

Charles E. Simmons, master-at-arms, July 14, U. S. steamer Relief, Navy-yard, Washington.

Henry Lee (colored), landsman, July 16, U. S. steamer Powhatan, at Boston.

Wm. Keith, captain after guard, May 30, U. S. steamer Iroquois, John Reel, Marine, July 16, Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

Edward Lanigan, beneficiary, July 16, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

###### CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. G. McCawley—On 15th inst. granted leave of absence for 30 days from 1st prox.

First Lieutenant Henry Cochran—On 16th inst. the Navy Department directs the cancelling of his letter, dated March 11, 1873, "granting an increase of rank," etc.

First Lieutenant Frank D. Webster—On 16th inst. granted of absence for two months, at expiration of which to report for duty at Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

First Lieutenant Charles L. Sherman—On 16th inst. granted leave of absence for 30 days from 23d inst.

Captain Wm. R. Brown—On the 24th inst., by direction of Navy Department, detached from Assistant Quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, Pa., to proceed to Norfolk, and report by August 5th next for duty on board on U. S. steamer *Alaska*.

THE *British Naval and Military Gazette* on the subject of torpedo warfare says: "Considering that it was only in 1870 that the Admiralty considered it advisable that the sea torpedo should be adopted in the Navy, it is not surprising that so little is as yet known respecting the working of this arm. Commander Harvey recommends that it should not be dropped into the water until abreast and within sixty yards of the first enemy's ship that is reached. The tow-line should then be veered out slack some 80 to 100 yards, the attacking vessel continuing her course at full speed for that distance. Then, if the line be checked, the torpedo will in consequence gather way through the water, and at once attempt to diverge out to a distance of sixty to eighty yards from the wake of the attacking vessel, and being intercepted by the broadside of the hostile ship, explosion against the armor-plating would result. When contact is to be made while crossing the path of an enemy's ship, the torpedo should be towed through the water, and when the light of the line is nearly touching the stern or stern, two or three fathoms of tow-line should be suddenly veered, when the torpedo will immediately sink some feet below the surface, and explode below the armor-plating. The great use of the divergent torpedo is for defensive purposes. When towed from the bows of a ship, it diverges at angles of from thirty to forty-five degrees, according to the speed maintained, and thus serves to afford protection against the approach of rams or hostile torpedo ships. Whenever a ship of war clears for action, the torpedo crew should be preparing to launch their weapon from either bow. The officers in charge of these weapons should watch their opportunity to defend their ship and destroy the enemy, just as it is now the duty of the lieutenants in charge of the different batteries to direct the fire. Dummy torpedoes might with advantage be launched at general quarters, the igniting and projecting arrangements being duly gone through. Practice should also occasionally take place in bringing the towing torpedo into contact with other ships under weigh. Commanding officers could thus experimentally determine which of their vessels could employ the towing torpedo to greatest advantage. Torpedo practice against ships at anchor should form one of the ordinary exercises in a ship. Sham torpedo attacks might be occasionally made upon vessels at anchor by the boats of other ships on the station. Small expense would be incurred in such exercises, and if the officers conducting the attack were encouraged to offer suggestions, great good would undoubtedly result from this kind of drill."

SECRETARY Robeson is to spend a few weeks at Rye Beach, New Hampshire, with his family. During his absence Commodore Reynolds, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, will act as Secretary of the Navy.



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**GENERAL MYER**, Chief of the Signal Corps of the Army, has decided not to detail any employees of the Signal Service to accompany Prof. Wise, who is to start on a balloon voyage across the Atlantic in August, under the auspices of the *Daily Graphic*. Over 20 volunteer applications had been received. This action on his part is taken on account of the extreme peril incident to such a trip. The proprietors of the *Graphic* have, with what to the prejudiced might seem like malicious cunning, invited Benjamin Butler and Charles A. Dana to take passage in their balloon; both decline, with thanks. We don't hear that General Myer was invited. No doubt he would have gone had he been; unless his habitual politeness had induced him to give his ticket to a friend. The *Graphic* advertises for a passenger of seafaring experience. Here is a chance for one of our naval officers; though to be dropped from the tail of a balloon into the sea would, we fear, be somewhat disturbing to the nautical knowledge of any one short of an admiral.

But seriously, Prof. Wise and his patrons of the *Graphic* are setting about their project of carrying a mammoth balloon across the Atlantic in a business-like and systematic way, which promises success if there is any possibility in the enterprise. If it succeeds we may be obliged to provide a fleet of iron-clad balloons to meet those possibilities of empyrean warfare, which Tennyson has pictured for us. To soar so loftily above the head of one's fellows would in itself be promotion sufficient to satisfy a moderate ambition.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartersmasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

If one-half of what has been reported from Spain of Carlist victories were true, DON CARLOS ought ere this to have made his triumphal entry into Madrid, for no more propitious opportunity for success has ever offered itself to the house of DON CARLOS since the first pretender of that name set up a claim to the throne. Confusion and disorder reign throughout Spain; party dissension runs high, the army is disorganized, and demoralization has to a large extent overtaken the soldiers who in many cases refuse to obey their officers; and to crown all, the government finances are in almost hopeless confusion. But the star of destiny seems to advance with republicanism, and DON CARLOS may in the end find himself further from his Mecca than ever before. Thus far, the Carlist engagements are affairs of little consequence; and if the troops of the republic have not been as well under control as they should have been, the pretender has had no advantage in this respect. His followers are, for the most part, without uniforms, their arms are very nearly all condemned supplies, and for artillery they have but ten mountain guns poorly manned. The Carlist troops are mostly natives of the mountain portions of the Basque province, many of whom are forced into the ranks, and for want of subsistence stores they rarely venture far from the stronghold in which they lie in wait to surprise and attack the pursuing Republicans, seldom appearing on the plain, and then only to provoke their enemy and to scatter at the first sight of danger. They are, in one word, guerrillas, without discipline, incapable of maintaining any position outside of their mountain fastness, and compelled to confine themselves to such exploits as an occasional descent upon a defenceless village, a raid on a railroad train, or the surprise of a small detached force of government troops.

The Carlist claim to the Spanish succession was first asserted by the grandfather of the present pretender, on the issue, March 29, 1830, of what is known in Spanish history as the "pragmatic sanction," repealing the law of 1713, limiting the royal succession to the line of male descent. It was under this pragmatic sanction that ISABELLA reigned from 1833 until she was driven from the throne in 1868. Her reign, including the regency which preceded her actual assumption of authority, was distracted by various attempts by the Carlist party to drive her from power. Under the leadership of the Carlist General ZUMALACARREGUI, these attempts at one time promised success, but the death of this able officer in 1835, leaving no competent successor, was fatal to the Carlist cause. A legion ten thousand strong, recruited in England, turned the tide against them, and dissensions in their ranks completed their demoralization.

After remaining under official surveillance in France for eight years DON CARLOS in 1845, transferred his claim to the succession to his son and namesake, who in 1849 made an attempt to secure a foothold in Spain, which was as great a fiasco in its way as the attempt of LOUIS NAPOLEON at Strasbourg, and quite similar in some of its details to the French melodrama. The attempt was never renewed by the second DON CARLOS or by his brother DON JUAN, to whom his claims descended on his death in 1861. In the revolution which drove ISABELLA from the throne the present DON CARLOS,

son and successor of DON JUAN, saw his opportunity, and in May, 1872, he aroused the Basque mountaineers—ever faithful to the Carlist cause. Though he has found among them devoted adherents, thus far his success, as we have said, is not great. In spite of the present distractions of Spain he has failed to win any considerable portion of the Spanish people to his standard. Indeed, in the present condition of Spanish politics it is to be questioned whether the pretensions of DON CARLOS are not a help rather than a hindrance to the cause of Spanish republicanism. His claim to the succession divides into two hostile factions the disciples of royalty, who might otherwise combine and prove themselves too strong for the feeble government of the republic. We should despair of the success of the Spanish republic did we not recall the experience of our own Revolution, and remember through what difficulties we have advanced, in the face of incredulous Europe, from our condition of loyal dependence on the British crown to our present position. We cannot refuse to recognize the fact that it has been to the folly of our enemies that we have been indebted, as much, perhaps, as to the unity of sentiment among our friends; and Spain has not less to hope for from this source.

Two years ago England entered into a treaty with the Netherlands, by which she obtained possession of the Netherlands provinces on the coast of Guinea, in return for them pledging herself to recognize the supremacy of the Netherlands over Sumatra and permit the importation of Coolies from British India to Surinam. As it turns out, this treaty has been of little profit to either country. The Netherlands, to place themselves in the full possession of Sumatra, were tempted into their unfortunate attack on Atocheen, which has resulted so disastrously to their military prestige in the East Indies. England, as the consequence of her acquisitions in Guinea, has been drawn into a war with the Ashantees—a war which will certainly cost a pretty penny, not to speak of the probable loss of life among her troops. It appears that some of her new subjects, the Elminas, dissatisfied with the swap, sent a deputy to the Hague to remonstrate with the Netherlands, government, which paid little attention to their entreaties, being heartily glad to be rid of a colony which had proved a dead loss since the abolition of the slave trade. The Elminas could get no other satisfaction than the assurance that England would not permit the Fantis, a nation toward which the Elminas bear an especial hatred, to gain the ascendancy over them. Forced at last to accept the situation, they soon discovered that their fears had been only too well founded. The Netherlands had been accustomed to purchase peace with the King of Ashantee, whose State borders on Elmina, by paying him an annual sum of four hundred ducats, and offering him a premium for every man he furnished for their native army. England, not having advanced so far on the road to the domination of mere commercial thrift, refused to pay tribute to the King of Ashantee as her feudal lord, although she knew that this tribute had secured to the Elminas comparative peace when the Fantis were continually at war with the Ashantees.

In 1821, England became involved in a war with this King for a somewhat similar reason, and after a series of defeats in 1727, concluded to withdraw from the coast altogether. In consequence of the endeavors to secure possession of the coast of Guinea a second war broke out with the Ashantees, and in 1863, England sent out a large expedition to subdue them, which resulted in an ignominious failure, and but few soldiers returned to England.

This, the third war England wages against the Ashantees, has not begun very successfully. Forty thousand Ashantees advanced upon the Fantis near Cape Coast Castle and defeated them with great loss, although they were supported by European troops. The Ashantees have also invaded Elmina and are making sad havoc there, completely stopping the trade and travel. It is said that had the Ashantees attempted to storm Cape Coast Castle, the seat of government, they would undoubtedly have been successful, only one thousand soldiers and two or three gunboats being stationed there to defend the forts which are in a dilapidated condition. No doubt the English have by this time reinforced their troops in Guinea and will make all possible



haste to close the war. England would seem to have no choice this time except to completely subdue the Ashantees or to abandon the country. It may perhaps in the end suggest itself to both England and the Netherlands that the day has gone by for extending Christian civilization and commerce among the outlying barbarians by means of the sword. The tribes that will submit to that sort of education must be nearly exterminated by this time, and the modern movement of universal intercommunication is depriving Western nations in some measure of the military advantage they have heretofore had. Neither the Ashantees or the Atchinese are enemies to be despised when they have to be fought at such a distance from home. The kingdom of Ashantee is an extensive and powerful one, extending on the Gold Coast from lat. 50 deg. to 9 deg. 30 min. North, and from long. 55 deg. East, to 4 deg. 7 min. West.

To Captain GEORGE H. PREBLE, U. S. Navy, we are indebted for the very interesting article on naval uniforms which appears elsewhere. From Captain PREBLE we also learn that uniform dresses were established for the Army and Navy of the United States from the very origin of their establishment. The prevailing colors of the Army in 1776 were blue, red, and buff. Thus the facing of the blue coat was red, and the colors of the plumes white tipped with red. The buff and blue commonly regarded as the continental uniform was that of the general officers, and not of the body of the troops. In the Navy the same was the case. The prevailing colors of the uniforms of the officers of the Navy were blue and red; those of the uniforms of the marine officers green and white—the first the colors of the flag of the United States, the latter of the flag of the floating batteries. The first uniform ordered for the continental Navy, is described in the following circular order extracted from the minutes of Congress:

#### UNIFORM OF NAVY AND MARINE OFFICERS.

In MARINE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1776.  
Resolved, That the uniform of the officers of the Navy in the United States be as follows:  
Captains—Blue cloth with red lappels, slash cuff, stand up collar, flat yellow buttons, blue breeches, red waistcoat, with yellow lace.  
Lieutenants—Blue with red lappels, a round cuff faced, stand up collar, yellow buttons, blue breeches, red waistcoat, plain.  
Masters—Blue with lappels, round cuff, blue breeches, and red waistcoat.  
Midshipmen—Blue lappelled coat, a round cuff faced with red, stand up collar, with red at the button and button hole, blue breeches, and red waistcoat.

#### UNIFORM OF THE MARINE OFFICERS.

A green coat faced with white, round cuff, slashed sleeves and pockets, with buttons round the cuff, silver epaulettes on the right shoulder, skirts turned back, buttons to suit the facings.  
White waistcoat and breeches, edged with green, black gaiters and garters.  
Green shirts for the men, if they can be procured.  
(Extract from the Minutes.)  
JOHN BROWN, Secretary.

This uniform was continued through all the years of the Revolutionary war, and after the peace of 1783, until August 27, 1802, when the following order was issued, which is copied from an original printed copy of it found among the papers of the late Commodore EDWARD PREBLE. It was the uniform worn by the officers of the Navy throughout the Tripolitan war, 1803 to 1807, and it is believed to have been continued throughout the war of 1812-14, with but little if any alteration.

#### THE UNIFORM DRESS OF THE CAPTAINS AND CERTAIN OTHER OFFICERS OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

CAPTAIN'S FULL DRESS.—The coat of blue cloth, with long lappels and lining of the same; a standing collar, and to be trimmed with gold lace, not exceeding half an inch in breadth, nor less than three-eighths of an inch, in the following manner, to wit: To commence from the upper part of the standing collar, and to descend round the lappels to the bottom of the coat; the upper part of the cuffs, round the pocket flaps and down the fold with one single lace; four buttons on the cuffs and on the pocket flaps, nine on the lappels, and one on the standing collar; a gold epaulet on each shoulder; the buttons of yellow metal, with the foul anchor and American eagle, surrounded with fifteen stars; the button holes to be worked with gold thread. Vest and breeches, white. The vest single-breasted, with flaps and four buttons to the pockets, the buttons the same as the coat, only proportionally smaller.  
The Undress.—The same as the full dress, excepting the lace and gold worked button-holes.

LIEUTENANT'S FULL DRESS.—The coat of blue cloth, with long lappels, and lining of the same, with nine buttons on each lappel; a standing collar, and three buttons on the cuffs and on the pockets, the button-holes faced with such lace as is directed for the captain's; one epaulet on the left shoulder, except when acting as commanding officer, and then to be changed to the right shoulder. Vest and breeches, the same as the captain's, except three buttons and button-holes on the pockets of the vest.

The Undress.—The same as the full dress, excepting the lace.  
MIDSHIPMAN'S FULL DRESS.—The coat of blue cloth, with lining and lappels of the same; the lappels to be short, with six buttons; standing collar, with a diamond formed of gold lace on each side, not exceeding two inches square; a slash sleeve, with three small buttons; all the button-holes to be worked with gold thread. Vest and breeches, white, the same as the lieutenants, except the buttons on the pockets of the vest.

The Undress.—A short coat without worked button-holes, a standing collar with a button and a slip of lace on each side.

A midshipman, when he acts as a lieutenant, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, will assume the uniform of a lieutenant. Captains and lieutenants, when in full dress, to wear shoes, buckles, small swords, and gold laced cocked hats; the lace not to show more than three-quarters of an inch on each side; in undress to wear hangers. Midshipmen, when in full dress, to wear gold laced cocked hats and hangers, with shoes and buckles. Does not to be worn on shore by any officer.

BURGESS'S FULL DRESS.—The coat of blue cloth, with long lap-

pels and lining of the same, nine Navy buttons, with gold frogs on the lappels, standing collar the same as the coat, and two gold frogs on each side of the collar, three Navy buttons below the pockets, and three gold frogs on the pocket flaps, and the same number of Navy buttons to the cuffs, with gold frogs. Vest and breeches, white, with Navy buttons—cocked hat.  
BURGESS'S MASTER'S FULL DRESS.—The coat of blue cloth, with long lappels and lining of the same, nine Navy buttons, and button-holes worked with gold thread; standing collar the same as the coat, with two Navy buttons, and work a button-hole on each side; three Navy buttons below the pockets, and three worked button-holes on the flaps; the same number of buttons on the cuffs, with worked button-holes. Vest and breeches, white, and cocked hat.

SAILING MASTER'S FULL DRESS.—The coat of blue cloth, with standing collar, long lappels and lining of the same, nine buttons on the lappels and one on the standing collar, with a slip of lace; slash sleeves with three buttons, and three buttons to the pockets. Vest and breeches, white, and plain; cocked hat.

FURSEY'S FULL DRESS.—The coat of blue cloth, with standing collar, long lappels and lining of the same, with nine buttons on the lappels, cuff, open behind, with three buttons, two above and one below; the collar to be embroidered with gold, not exceeding three-fourths of an inch in breadth, with one button on each side, the folds to have each three buttons, and three buttons under each pocket, the buttons the same as worn by the other officers of the Navy. Vest and breeches, white; cocked hat.

A commodore to have on each strap of his epaulets a silver star.  
R. SMITH.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 27, 1802.

COMMANDER REED, commanding the *Kansas*, has recently forwarded to the Navy Department a copy of the correspondence between himself and the commander of the Spanish gunboat *Bazan* on the subject of the steamer *Virginus*. On the 23d the Spanish lieutenant, JOSE M. ANTRAN, demanded in a somewhat peremptory communication to be informed "officially and in a definite manner if the *Virginus* is a vessel of your nation, and only carries as a caprice the North American flag, so that I may adjust my future acts to that definite answer."

After making the necessary inquiries of the American consul at Aspinwall, JAMES THORINGTON, Commander REED replied to the Spanish captain that the *Virginus* was considered entirely and completely a United States vessel, and authorized to sail under the United States flag, and that he should feel himself bound to consider her so. He added:

"The grave charges which you have made of her having changed her flag and performed an hostile act toward the Spanish government, I have no knowledge of beyond that contained in your letter; and you must be aware that I cannot act on any information except that received from my own government, or from personal knowledge. Such an act as you mention, if proved to the satisfaction of the United States government, would cause the withdrawal of all protection to the vessel, as our laws regulating the transfer of vessels are very strict, and no foreign vessel could become a United States vessel without an act of Congress."

You must be aware from the case of the *Resolute*, a vessel alleged to be a Cuban privateer, captured by the United States, taken to Newport, R. I., condemned and sold, that my government is disposed to act, in all international questions of this character, uprightly and honorably, without waiting for any demand or request on the part of the offended nation, when they have sufficient information to warrant it in its action, and with as little delay as possible. I am not aware that the hostile act complained of by you has ever been brought to the knowledge of the United States government, enabling it to take proper action in the case."

Next in the order of correspondence was a letter from our consul, asking, in behalf of the *Virginus*, for protection against the Spaniard, her papers being in complete order. On the 25th of June Commander REED acknowledged the receipt of this request, replying that the vessel should have all necessary protection from any attack of the *Bazan* until he was further advised, although he candidly believed the *Virginus* had forfeited all right to the protection of the United States Government.

On the 23d of June the Spanish commander wrote that he was convinced of his right to resolutely prevent the departure of the *Virginus*, and that he should do so; holding, as he argued at length in his letter, that she had not only forfeited her right to protection, but that the fact of such forfeiture had been practically acknowledged by the neglect of our naval officers to offer her protection when she left a port in Venezuela a year before. To this Commander REED replied, June 26:

"Sir: The principal act of which you complain—viz., the running of a blockade and the landing of contraband of war, does not insure the forfeiture of the vessel unless caught in the act, and though she may be guilty, the offence is discharged at the end of the voyage, and she is not liable to be seized further than the end of the return voyage. The *Kansas* has not been in any Venezuelan port for three years. As to the repeated question whether the *Virginus* has the right to use the flag of the Union, I would refer you to my communication of the 24th inst."

To this the Spaniard replied with a formal protest against the *Virginus* as a "pirate," and a request this time that she be sent to the United States to be adjudicated upon. This letter Commander REED merely acknowledged the receipt of. Under date of July 1 he sent to the Navy Department the correspondence which ensued, in which letter he says:

"The Consul has had some further correspondence with the commander of the *Bazan*, but with no satisfactory result to the latter. On the 29th ult. the *Canandayana*, Captain Ronckendorff, United States Navy, commanding, arrived here, and I submitted all the correspondence to him, explained all the steps I had taken, and have acted under his directions since. This morning I received orders from him to convey the *Virginus* to sea, which I did at six P. M., and when she was well clear of the land I came back and anchored in order to send this letter to the Department. The *Bazan* made no demonstration."

Captain RONCKENDORFF in reporting to the Department says:

"I have carefully considered and approved of his (Commander Reed's) course in giving the *Virginus* protection, as Mr. Thorington, our consul, pronounced her papers in complete order, and again, that her papers are all correct. She is a United States vessel, and authorized to sail under the American flag. I accordingly issued to Commander Reid the order to convey the *Virginus*. The *Virginus* got under way from this port and went to sea on the 1st of July, about six P. M., the *Kansas* going out with her. The only event that transpired of seeming importance in this affair took place about five hours before she sailed. While the *Virginus* was getting up steam the *Bazan* was observed to clear away her after pivot, a sixty pound rifle, and pointed in the direction of the *Virginus*. I then ordered the *Kansas*, which was then getting up steam to kedge up and cover the *Virginus*; at the same time I cleared away our twenty-pounder Dahlgren howitzer on the poop, loading it with a plugged shell. It remained in the same direction as when secured for sea. At this time I thought it possible that the commander of the *Bazan* might attempt to carry out his threat to detain the *Virginus* at all hazards. The *Kansas* returned to her anchorage at seven P. M., and shortly after the Spanish war steamer sailed out of the harbor."

The conduct of Commander REED in this affair justly entitles him to the confidence of the Department. While he was dignified and firm, he showed a commendable prudence in avoiding an irritating correspondence, to which he was incited by the letters from the Spanish lieutenant commanding the gunboat.

OUR enlisted men will welcome the enticing prospect held out by General Order No. 73, that they may be allowed hereafter to keep their money "to spend," as DAN'L WEBSTER used to say when asked to pay his debts, instead of being obliged to devote an undue proportion of it to the hopeless task of making the army clothing fit them. The new uniform coats and trousers are, we are assured, made according to new and revised patterns, and their alteration before issue to troops is not necessary. If they should be found not to fit in any case, it will only be necessary to alter the man, and in this a leaf may be profitably taken from the experience of the British recruiting sergeants, who are accustomed, as our English contemporary, *Broad Arrow*, informs us, to thump a short man on the head in order to raise a lump which will enable him to pass the necessary ordeal of measurement, and also to stretch his legs after putting him through a hot bath. "His Royal Highness, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief," has taken a hand at the same business, and in a recent indorsement on a return from a recruiting officer gravely "directs that the accompanying return be amended in the following way—viz., all the men shown therein as under thirty-three inches chest measurement to whom no objection was raised by you or by the officer commanding at the time being on their being finally passed into the service must be accounted for as of the regulated chest measurement of thirty-three inches."

What business has Nature to interfere with the purposes of quartermasters or field-marshal's commanding? And if the War Department in a general order tells a man that his clothes fit him, who shall question it?

It will be seen, by the General Order from the headquarters of the Army which we publish this week, that URON's system of tactics is finally established as the basis for the evolutions of the artillery and the cavalry, as well as of the infantry. The tactics for the infantry have been revised by the author, who has, with the help of DUPONT, of the artillery, and TOURTELLOTE, and BATES, of the cavalry, adapted his system to the artillery and cavalry as well.

FROM our German exchanges we learn that the 30½ centimetre (12 inch) Krupp rifle was proved some time ago in presence of a Prussian and Austrian Commission. Two hundred and thirty rounds were fired with the following charges of prismatic powder:

5 rounds with 20 kil. (44.09 lbs.)
7 " " 40 " (88.19 " )
6 " " 50 " (110.24 " )
207 " " 60 " (132.28 " )
5 " " 65 " (143.31 " )

The projectiles used were solid shot weighing from 660 to 675 pounds. A thorough inspection of the piece after the above proof revealed no injury or blemish, except some slight erosion in the chamber. The proof is to be resumed as soon as KRUPP's new practice ground is completed.

THE ratifications of the treaty for the extension of the duration of the joint commission for the settlement of the claims between the United States and Mexico have been exchanged. The new Mexican Commissioner has arrived at Washington. Mr. Wadsworth, the American Commissioner, has been telegraphed by the Secretary of State to return, and the business of the commission will therefore soon be resumed.



## A REGIMENTAL STORY.

LIEUTENANT Thomas Wilhelm, Adjutant Eighth Infantry, has published a second edition of his history of his regiment—or rather has it in process of publication, as the first volume only of the two into which it is to be divided has thus far made its appearance. This volume embraces the time between the organization of the regiment and the close of the war with Mexico, all being as much in narrative form as the regimental records and other official documents would admit of. In describing the sojourn of the regiment on the Canadian frontier in the early days of its history, the following story is told by one of the oddities of the regiment, "Jimmy Hoy:"

Lieutenant L—, who bore in the regiment, for some unaccountable reason, the undeserved sobriquet of "Frollicky L—," had the reputation of being extremely good-natured, and very indulgent to the enlisted men. Being officer of the guard on one occasion—when rules more strict than usual had been adopted in regard to passes for men to be absent from garrison, and all men returning were required to leave with the officer of the guard their written permits for absence, to be sent, on the following morning, to the officers from whom the indulgence was received for verification, as forgeries were frequent; and no one was allowed to pass the sentinel without first entering the room of the officer of the guard—a broad-shouldered grenadier, six feet two in his stockings, entered, advanced to the officer, and delivered his pass. Although there was but a dim light from a vile tallow dip, the officer saw that the grenadier, as he backed towards the door, was covering the retreat of some one else. "Halt!" exclaimed the Lieutenant; "forward, into line," when Jimmy Hoy, true to his teachings, which had become almost instincts, stepped to the side of the grenadier, and commenced fumbling in his pockets. After a lengthy, and evidently unsuccessful search, he came forward going through his hat.

"What are you doing here, and what are you searching after, Jimmy?" inquired the officer of the guard.

"By dad! Lieutenant," says Jimmy, "I'm looking after what I hav'nt got; my pass."

"Did you not have one when you went out?"

"I did not; I'll not lie to ye's Lieutenant; I scaled the picket."

"You climbed over the pickets; well why did you not come back the same way?"

"Well, I'll tell you the truth; it's easier goin' out than comin' in; the pickets is ten feet high, and very smooth, and the stay-rails is on the inside; and thin I went out sober, and I can't say with truth that I am in that uncomfortable predicament at the present speaking; and moreover I met the patrol in the village, and I asked the sergeant in a kind of indifferent way, 'Who is officer of the guard to-night, sergeant?' and he says, says he, 'Frollicky.' Says I to myself, 'now I know my course; I'll go to him and I'll say—' Lieutenant, I did very wrong, and I'm very sorry for it; and he'll say—'Jimmy, I'll let you off this time, go to your quarters, and be very quiet—mind you Jimmy, be very quiet.'"

"But why did you take shelter behind the grenadier, and endeavor to escape without expressing your penitence," exclaimed the Lieutenant.

"Ah! by dad! that was the worst sin I committed this night."

It is scarcely necessary to say that Jimmy went scot-free on this occasion; but sad to relate that it took less than an hour to find him borne by four stalwart men of his company, neck and heels, to his proper element, the guard-house prison, howling drunk, and swearing that he had permission from the officer of the guard to make as much noise in quarters as he pleased. Getting into the guard-house was not the end of Jimmy's misfortune for the night. As he would insist upon howling Moore's melodies, and sounding the heads of his fellow prisoners with bits of cordwood, hickory broom-handles, empty boots, etc., he was removed over the way, and securely locked up in an old smoke-house, where he could indulge in his Irish propensities, and make a night of it by himself. Now this smoke-house had for ventilation a square hole, above the door; and as Jimmy became lonesome he gazed at the opening, and a happy thought struck him;—"I'll have a talk with the sentry, anyhow—I can't stand this d—dark hole any longer!" he exclaimed, and in a jiffy he was up on one of the cross beams, and amusing himself by thrusting his head through the opening, and peering at the sentinel below. Now these beams had hooks—rusty but sharp old hooks—where had hung many a slice of bacon, curing in former days. In the midst of Jimmy's antics, and while he was inquiring anxiously of the sentinel whether or not his mother knew of his absence, and how he was off for soap, there was a sudden disappearance of the head from the hole, followed by such howling and screaming as told of agony somewhere, and I brought the whole guard, helter-skelter to the rescue.

The smoke-house was quickly invaded; and there—suspended from one of the meat-hooks, which had arrested the festive gymnast in his sudden descent, introducing its sharp tooth through the seat of his military unmentionables, into the fleshy part of his body lying adjacent thereto—hung the agonized high private—literally high—head and heels down—yelling most vociferously, and calling for help and mercy on the "howly vargin," and praying and cursing in the same breath. The greasy beam on which he had trusted his footing proved treacherous, and hence the catastrophe. He suffered severely for some time thereafter, with his wound; but his bodily suffering was nothing to his mental discomfort, when laughed at and jeered by his comrades, and especially by the old sentinel of the main guard, who retaliated upon the chop-fallen cripple, by inquiring "how he was off for bacon;" "who took him in the rear," and did his anxious old maternal relative in Tipperary "know he was hung?"

But Jimmy outlived it; though not long to enjoy the sweets of military life in the Eighth Infantry. Misfortune overtook him one day, in the shape of charges for

habitual drunkenness; a quick trial, and promotion to the ranks of civil life soon followed; and one dreary evening in November, with a full dress parade for an audience, he performed his last act in the drama of Madison Barracks; passed in review, his head shaved, and a quart bottle, attached to a straw halter, ornamenting his breast to the tune of "poor old soldier," around the garrison, and out through the sallyport, into the cold world, sober for once in his life. But he would have his parting joke: "I always thought," said he as he shook hands and bade farewell to a large squad of his old comrades who had followed him outside the main gate, not only to bid him God speed, but to show their affection in a more substantial manner, by packing his pockets with more coin than he had ever before possessed at any one time in all his life.

"I always thought that I was more fitted for the artillery or the engineers, than the infantry, and now I am convinced." He turned away without another word, but lightly as he strove to carry it off, his red bandana was brought into requisition, and his sobbings were audible until he turned out of sight—into the nearest groggery.

## THRILLING NAVAL EXPLOIT.

CLARENCE M. BARTON tells, in the San Francisco Bulletin of July 19, the following story of naval adventure during the war. The story is, we believe, correctly told with the trifling exception of some unimportant errors of detail:

The steam frigate *Colorado* dropped anchor off Fort Pickens in July, 1861. We left the "Hub" on the 18th of the previous month with a crew of 601 souls, and slowly steamed out of that land-locked harbor amid the cheers of the brave volunteers that crowded the parapets of Forts Warren and Independence. Ten days sailing and steaming brought us face to face with rebellion. We had arrived off Charleston harbor, and could plainly see the palmetto flag, the symbol of treason, floating defiantly from Forts Sumter and the batteries of Sullivan's Island. The *Wabash* and *Vandalia* were blockading the harbor, and, after an hour's communication with them we sailed southward. On the morning of the 5th of July we dropped anchor off Fort Taylor at Key West, the welcoming salute from the fort announcing a friend, while the sight of the flag of the Union waving from her ramparts more than compensated us for the short cruise we had made along a coast bristling with stolen guns and dotted with encampments of armed rebels. We remained here one week, and then rounded the Florida capes and entered the beautiful Gulf of Mexico, and steaming along the coast of a country that Ponce de Leon had scoured in search of the fountain of youth; that Osceola had so stubbornly contended for, and whose skies had bleached the bones of the brave Dade and his companions after heroically endeavoring to defend its inhabitants from the terrible fate he met; a country, too, that had, after the shedding of so much blood, been purchased with gold from our Treasury, and whose people in an hour of madness, had struck at the standard that a former resident, with his "boys in blue," had borne through the swamps and jungle for their protection. After reaching the westernmost end of that low, sandy stretch of land known as Santa Rosa Island, we anchored in sight of Fort Pickens, a fort that, thanks to Slemmer, kept vigil over Forts Barrancas and McRae, the water-batteries, and the Navy-yard on the main land opposite, which, through cowardice or vacillation, were in the hands of the enemy. At the Navy-yard the steam-sloop-of-war *Fulton* was upon the stocks in an unfinished condition, while a splendid, rakish-looking, three-masted schooner, the *Judah*, was lying in one of the slips, fully equipped for service as a rebel privateer, mounted with six brass twelve pounders, and watching an opportunity to escape.

The magnificent floating dry-dock, built a few years before at an enormous expense, lay grounded in the middle of the bay between Fort Pickens and the Navy-yard, a sort of neutral object, it being too near either side for practical use. The fort, and the earth-works on Santa Rosa, in charge of Billy Wilson's "Zoo Zoo," frowned directly upon the Navy-yard at Warrenton, while our shipping kept an eye to Forts McRae and Barrancas, which were nearer the mouth of the harbor. Blockading life was commenced in real earnest, but its monotony was relieved by reconnoitering boat expeditions by day and night, and throwing shells from our heavy guns entirely over Santa Rosa at rebel steamers inside the bay.

On the night of the 2d of September a boat expedition from Fort Pickens, under command of Lieutenant Shipley, quietly slipped over to the dry-dock and fired it, Colonel Brown having ascertained a few days before that the rebels were making preparations to raise it and float it nearer to the yard. A few days afterward preparations were made on the *Colorado* for an expedition, but matters kept dark as to its destination. The launches and cutters were placed in readiness, oars and oar-locks muffled, twelve-pounder boat howitzers put in trim, and the small arms, cutlasses, etc., put in complete order.

On the afternoon of the 13th of September ninety-eight men were picked from the crew, including Lieutenants John H. Russell (now commander) Sproston and Blake; Middies Steece, Forrest and Higginson; Captain E. McD. Reynolds, and twenty marines. Each man was "armed to the teeth" with breech-loading Sharps' rifle, with sword bayonet, revolver, and ship's cutlass. A white cover over the cap was worn to distinguish friend from foe in the dark.

As soon as dark came on the two launches and first and second cutters were dropped into the waters from the davits, and the men embarked. At 11 o'clock we left the ship and at 12, we reached Fort Pickens, where a consultation was had at the landing with the army officers of the fort.

Lieutenant Russell then informed us of the object of the expedition, as follows: "To creep into the harbor, passing the rebel forts and batteries and Braxton Bragg's

encampment of 6,000 men; two boats' crews to surprise the schooner *Judah*, lying in the dock, drive the crew ashore and set fire to her, while the crews of the other two boats were to land at one of the wharves, directly under the shears, a few rods above, and capture and spike a large twelve-inch pivot gun, the most dangerous piece of ordnance they were in possession of at that time." After telling us to sell our lives as dearly as possible, we shoved off towards the mouth of the harbor.

The night was pitchy dark, and by skillful manoeuvring we slowly and quietly rowed by the rebel forts and batteries without detection, and entered the bay; keeping close under cover of Fort Pickens, and hugging the inside shore of Santa Rosa, we kept our course in an opposite direction from the Navy-yard for several miles up the bay, and then headed for the city of Pensacola. In a few hours we were far above the Navy-yard, and commenced to drop down quietly upon them from a direction that they least expected an enemy to appear, and from which their own guard boats were in the habit of coming. The ruse was successful, for with long, steady, quiet pulls from our steady oarsmen, with palpitating hearts and nervous cluttings of our small arms, we were within twenty yards of the schooner and battery before we were discovered. The yells and cries and shouts from the baffled sentries, the long roll from the rebels' drums, and our defiant yell from the boats, seemed to occupy but a moment. We were quickly alongside the schooner and the wharf, and clambered up the sides amidst a murderous fire from the rifles of the enemy. Gaining the schooner's deck from the bows, we fought the surprised crew, many of them *en déshabille*, hand to hand, from the deck to the shore, and overboard into the water, passed up bags of shavings from our boats, then threw them into the fore hold of our schooner, sprinkled them with gallons of turpentine, applied the match, and took to the boats. John H. Smith, a marine, in gaining the schooner's deck lost his cap, and after receiving two balls in his body from the rebels, was pinned to the bulwark by one of our own sailors with a sword bayonet. His body was quickly passed into the launch. Lamphere and Herring were shot through the heart while in the boat before boarding the schooner. The two cutters at the wharf were equally successful. They drove the rebels from the columbiad, while Lieutenant Sproston and Gunner Barton spiked it and brought away the tom-pion as a trophy. The rebel sentry perched in the shears, who had first discovered us, was brought down by a ball from Fitzsimmon's rifle, his body falling with a heavy thump into the water, "good for sharks." With three killed and fifteen wounded, many of them seriously, we struck out hurriedly for Santa Rosa Island, and so complete was the surprise that we were far out in the middle of the bay before they commenced to rally their scattered forces in any considerable number.

The flames were by this time shooting up from the interior of the *Judah*, leaping wildly around the rigging, and casting a fitful shadow out upon the placid waters of the bay. Keeping behind this shadow, we are enabled to see everything going on and not be seen ourselves. Then again we surprised them, for they, supposing that we had left, "never to return," received from our howitzers four rounds of "a little more grape" and shrapnel, that wildly scattered their detachments, which were strung along the wharf, peering into the darkness in order to catch a glimpse of our retreating boats. In the full blaze of the flames we could see the havoc the four rounds created; and Lieutenant Russell, perfectly satisfied with the result, ordered a speedy return to the ship. Although still inside the bay, and the signal, rockets and cries from the mainland told us that the enemy were fully aroused and upon the *qui vive*, we boldly pushed for the channel, and succeeded in again passing safely out under their very guns into the gulf.

At daylight we reached the ship and were received cordially by Captain (now Admiral) Bailey and the crew. The dead and wounded were hoisted on board and properly cared for, the "main brace" spliced, the "battle fought over again" for the benefit of admiring listeners, and

"Sleep, that knits the ravelled sleeve of care,"

embraced by the tired-out participants. That night our dead companions were buried on the island with the honors of war. A sandy hillock near the foot, with a head and foot-board, with inscriptions, mark their resting place to-day.

Hadley, in his *Great Rebellion*, says of this exploit: "It was one of those daring, gallant actions for which our Navy has always been distinguished."

## THE REBEL LOSS OF GETTYSBURG.

GENERAL PENDLETON's statement in a public lecture that General Longstreet was responsible for the loss to the rebels of the battle of Gettysburg, has called out a letter from ex-Governor B. G. Humphreys, of Mississippi, who commanded a brigade in Longstreet's corps at that time. General Humphreys gives an account of the three days' battle, and contends that it was not General Longstreet who disobeyed orders, but that General J. E. B. Stuart is possibly most responsible for the Gettysburg disaster. After reviewing the principal events of the battle, the Governor says:

"Nearly ten years have now passed by since the battle of Gettysburg, and with many Gettysburg seems to be an enigma. They seem to be unwilling to accept Lee's self-accusation. His overweening confidence in Stuart, they fear, reflects too much on his sagacity as a general; and as Stuart was a pet in high feather with the army and the country, the story of his disregard of Lee's instructions, by making a brilliant dash and fruitless foray on Meade's rear, instead of being on his front and keeping Lee informed, must be lost sight of and forgotten. Again: Ewell was charged with losing the victory at Gettysburg, by failing to seize Gulp's Hill and Cemetery Ridge on the first day. Ewell was then living, and being in good odor with the Confederates, readily squelched the idea of making him the scapegoat of Gettysburg. Now, nine years after the battle comes Longstreet's turn, and not being in high feather and good



odor with the Southern people, his 'unworthy ambition' and 'ill-temper with Lee' is readily accepted as the true solution of the enigma of the loss of Gettysburg. My love for the true soldiers of the Southern Confederacy, true when we needed friends, has not failed me, and I may be but too prone to defend them; yet I am persuaded, that when an impartial history of our civil war can be written, the military fidelity and heroic record of James Longstreet will shine bright among the brightest ornaments of the Confederate struggle for liberty and the independence of the South."

#### MAXIMS OF GARRISON LIFE.

FROM the second volume of Wilhelm's History of the Eighth Infantry, now in press, we extract the following:

Never criticize any officer, much less the acts of your superior. Be sure always to discourage unpleasant comment, should such occur in your presence, in social or official gatherings.

Always endeavor to form a favorable opinion of strangers, for if it is necessary that you should change your opinion, an unfavorable impression is much harder to overcome. In this be not influenced by the murmurings of others, but be sure to be guided by your own careful judgment.

Be decided, kind, and polite in all your official and private relations.

When you get an order be sure to study how to fully obey it, not how to disobey it, by a distorted construction.

In all your undertakings endeavor to foresee everything, calculate everything, and ascertain what means you have, that you may act intelligently.

Be sure not to overrate your abilities, but remember that your superior may at any time stand at your elbow.

Do not distrust others without a most just reason.

If you are married, respect no one socially who has not been duly courteous to your family.

When you arrive in a garrison be sure to promptly call upon all who have paid their respects to you; no further.

Do not allow yourself to be prejudiced against your brother officers by what you hear or otherwise. Prejudice is evidence of incapacity.

Be careful, active, vigilant, and considerate in the execution of all your duties; and, above all, be just to your inferiors.

Be patient, devoted to your duties, and your commanding officer.

Remember that everybody is imperfect; be sure therefore to temper what you have to say, in your official capacity, so as to avoid heart-burnings.

If you can avoid it, never allow yourself to be put in charge of a command where life is at stake, beyond your capacity.

In an engagement, amongst the most nervous men you will find the best soldiers.

Never commence anything through which you do not clearly see the result.

In all matters forced upon you which do not concern you, hear, see, and say nothing.

Remember that reflection, patience, and perseverance, are all important to a soldier.

If, in an argument, you see that you are in error, be sure to yield, that bystanders may not regard you as unreasonable, or as not being clear-headed.

Live within your income, and be just in all your dealings.

Be faithful to your friends, and cautious with your enemies.

If you are a line officer, be sure to cultivate a good regimental feeling, and shape your conduct so as to compel respect for the service.

Remember that the military exists under the civil operations of the Government. Be careful, therefore, by your acts, always to give citizens a good impression of the Army.

Do not make up your mind to act according to circumstances, but make a well considered plan, and endeavor to carry it out in spite of circumstances.

When you are in conversation, never allow disparaging remarks to be drawn out of you relative to your enemies.

Never allow yourself to be led into the bad habit of grumbling, or fault-finding, but be pleasant, agreeable, and cheerful, in all your duties.

If you are an Army lady, be sure never to talk about, or in any way comment upon, the official affairs of the garrison. If you do, some of your friends will soon be compelled to hear the remark, "Wonder why she don't mind her own business! Her husband should not permit it."

If you are an Army lady, never allow yourself to fall into the habit of attempting to control the social circle in the garrison to which you belong. In this you are sure to make a miserable failure.

Be sure to avoid cliques; such combinations are always badly tempered, and cause many a jarring throb of the heart on the part of the more quiet and unassuming. If you do not, it will surely react upon you sooner or later.

If you are an Army lady, never measure your lady friends by the rank of their husbands, for in this case you invariably make a fool of yourself without being able to find it out. Never pry into the private affairs of officers, if you do not wish a formidable undercurrent directed against you.

Measure the regard due to the opinions of men by the degree in which these coincide with the law of God.

He who extinguishes, in his own heart, all respect for the sentiments of others, destroys one strong incentive to the performance of honorable deeds, and removes a check to vice.

Negligence is the parent of disorder, and the offspring of habits of intemperance.

Receive not, without examination, that which mere

human tradition has consecrated as of divine authority.

Distinguish with great care between the superstitious fancies of men and the pure word of God.

Regard human life as a unit, and consider nothing finished while there remains anything proper for you to accomplish.

#### THE REVIEW AT LONGCHAMPS.

(Condensed from the N. Y. Herald.)

ALL the troops, except the garrison at Paris, had bivouacked for the night in the Bois de Boulogne. The troops on the ground consisted of 70,000 men, the four corps d'armee comprising the garrison of Paris and the army of Versailles. The troops were formed on the Longchamps Race Course, the lines of army corps facing the Seine and occupying nearly the whole of the open space of the race course. Of the parade, when it had been finally set, the central object opposite the tribune was the brilliant group of the general staff, headed by General L'Admirault, chief of the army of Versailles and governor of Paris, with the chief of his staff and a great posse of aides-de-camp. The formation of the battalions on parade was in columns of companies, the saving of frontage being an object. In the rear of the army corps thus arranged was formed in mass of batteries of twenty-six batteries of artillery, comprising the reserve, and being in addition to the divisional artillery, which was formed up in its proper position with the respective army corps. The whole of the cavalry, consisting of fifty-three squadrons in all, was formed up on the plain of Bagatelle, some distance to the right, and separated from the rest of the parade by the ornamental wood around the cascade. The advent of the Shah, accompanied by Marshal MacMahon and followed by a very large and brilliant cohort of mounted staff officers, he rode on to the field, was greeted from the drums and bagpipes with the "but aux champs," the traditional salute of a French army on parade. MacMahon rode a noble chestnut charger with that dashing grace of horsemanship which is one of the chief causes of his popularity in the army. The Shah came on his left, a little behind, mounted on his white Arab stallion with the famous mauve tail. On the Shah's left rode L'Admirault, almost as fat as, but being without the phlegm of, Bazaine, while on the right hand of MacMahon was the Duke d'Aumale. The Shah rode to the back of the pavilion, and dismounting, took his seat in the chair under the canopy, whence, in the company of M. Buffet, he witnessed the scene and the march past. MacMahon, with L'Admirault, the Duke d'Aumale, the mounted Persians, with the exception of the Shah, and the rest of the horsemen, wheeled to one side and took up a position opposite to and facing the pavilion, leaving an interval between, along which the troops marched past. The infantry marched past in columns of double companies, each double company being about 75 files strong. Each regiment consisted of three battalions, which, including the regiment of chasseurs, made up the thirty-nine battalions, which is the complement of an army corps. The chasseurs, as a rule, marched better than any other infantry of the line, and wore a smarter and more soldierly aspect in their serviceable, dark blue uniform. The red breeches had still a good many of the faults that characterized the French army under the Empire. In the rear ranks there were some very little men. The dressing was imperfect; the step was often badly kept; many men slouched rather than marched; there was a deficiency of martial carriage, and there was a great lack of uniformity in the angle of slope of the rifle. But, while all this is true, none the less true is it that there were apparent the results of aspirations after better things, and efforts to overcome that looseness of formation which long practice has made second nature.

It used to be that the French army consistently condemned all attempts at rigidity of formation. Dressing was ostentatiously disregarded. Men were absolutely encouraged to disregard the "touch" and the maintenance of "the step." "We are supple, mobile, agile," was the boast. "We have outgrown your stiff, formal drillings; your practising of the goose step, your antiquated notion that an army is a machine. We march to get over the ground, not to resemble a moving wall. Let the bugle sound and see how dexterously we should scatter into skirmishing order; with what *elan* we should spring forward in the charge. All your stiff formalities are for ignorant clowns, without military instincts. We are intuitively, soldiers, and dispense with trouble of which we do not see the use." The Germans knew better. Their rank and file is the most intelligent and best educated in Europe, owing to the manner in which their army is recruited; and they of all nationalities might have seen their way to dispense with formal drills and exact formations, if it were safely possible that such could be dispensed with. But they knew that such was not the case. Cohesion, morale, mutual reliance, impunity from panic are the outcome solely of discipline—of what the Prussians call "*appel*." Every battle-field is a melee. True; but the difference between the necessary disorder of a well-drilled and an ill-drilled force is that there is order in the disorder of the former—that, when the bicker and clash of the melees is over, the parts of the machine fall each into their places again—that men's faculties, as well as their bodies, are disciplined; while of the latter the disorder is irreparable. If victory crowns the effort, all is well; if the resistance is stubborn and sustained the disorder becomes chaotic, morale unbased on the consciousness of cohesion gives way, and defeat follows. The history of the late war iterates and reiterates the lesson that against the rock of close discipline the waves of loose bravery break and are scattered. While the Third German Army Corps, after struggling fragmentary through the fire hell of the wood of Spicheren, could, nevertheless, by reason of its trained discipline, stagger into formation when that terrible ordeal had been battled through, Frossard's troops, once driven off the dead angle of the Spicheren Berg, never could recover, but huddled, a shapeless throng of fugitives, off to distant Püttelange, flinging

their arms from them as they ran. Instance on instance might be multiplied.

It is obvious that the French military authorities are changing rudimentarily the system of the army. The work is a vast one. The bad traditions of generations are to be unlearned, and then lessons are to be learned such as the foe has enfolded in his constitution as the result of the good traditions of generations. But it is much for proud Frenchmen to have realized the truth of the axiom *Fas est doceri ab hoste*, and to be acting on the realization. The dressing on Thursday was not good, but hard efforts were obviously being made to get and keep it. Officers were heard calling to their men to pick it up. Men were to be seen painfully sedulous in "keeping touch" of their neighbors; numbers were out of step, but numbers were seen changing step that they might get back into the right step. Intervals were carefully regarded. The men individually were better "set up" than they used to be, if "suppling motions" were being extensively resorted to. Knapsacks were neatly rolled and the greatcoats trimly rolled about them. The kepi has been done away with, and a rather showy shako substituted. The shoe and gaiter, however, still remain, and while they are retained the sustained marching power of the French army is much impaired. The bands are too strong in proportion to the company of soldiers, an old fault in the French army, and calculated to weaken the force of fighting men in the day of need. Some of the brigades marched much better than others, the result, as I take it, of greater care and perception of the situation on the part of the generals commanding. The artillery, both divisional and reserve, passed the saluting point with very remarkable excellence of dressing. The guns were rather miscellaneous and there was an absolute want of horse artillery, but the progress from hardly any field artillery at all, which was the case at the end of the war, to the present condition, is simply wonderful. The cavalry was, perhaps, the weakest point. Frenchmen are bad riders and worse keepers, and they do not seem to have improved materially since the war. Both of the artillery and cavalry the accoutrements were in a discreditable state of dirt.

On the whole it seems to me that the omen may be drawn, from the aspect of the troops on Thursday's parade, that there is forked lightning in the thunder cloud of France's hatred to Germany and her thirst for revenge. The French mean to have another wrestle for the fall—that every one who knows the nation knows. But every one did not know what I think this review goes to show, that her military authorities are working assiduously for the end that when the combatants shall grapple, as grapple they must, the issue will not be, by a long way, so nearly a foregone conclusion as most people have been content to assume it. If France can contain herself, and meanwhile work as she has worked in the past two years, the struggle will be a Titanio one. She has still an immensity to do; indeed, she has scarcely yet begun the work she has set herself. But in ten years' time, in accordance with the disposition of her new military law, she will be able to set in line over 800,000 men without calling out the reserves. With them her military strength will number 1,300,000 trained soldiers. The second act, just passed, providing for organization as the first does for recruiting, enacts that wholesome decentralization, the lack of which contributed as much as anything to France's downfall in the late war. With eighteen well organized and equipped army corps, each with its own staff and its own province to recruit from, with a powerful artillery and arms of precision second to none in the world, and with a strength in fighting men of a million and a quarter, who shall say that France shall not have made good her title to re-enter the ranks of the great military Powers? And all this that I write of she has deliberately set herself to accomplish within ten years.

THE Sonoma (Col.) Democrat publishes a statement furnished by Captain J. L. Smith, of Yuma, who settled in Arizona twenty-five years ago, and who is of opinion that the Colorado desert will eventually be a very fertile region. He declares that the grossest misconception exists concerning the vegetation on the desert. The soil is the richest in the world, and on those portions overflowed by New river the grass is the tallest, thickest, and richest he ever saw. One man has a mowing machine and is engaged in making hay, which is of superior quality. In New river, the Captain says, there is a natural ditch, which it would only require a few thousand dollars to make available for the irrigation of hundreds of thousands of acres of land. Abundance of water can be obtained from artesian wells. The overflow of the Colorado often spreads itself for a distance of ninety miles, presenting at stages the singular spectacle of a river running up hill. The desert is about fifteen feet below the level of the bed of the Colorado, and its waters can thus be carried over the desert. For such portions of it as cannot be thus reached the artesian well remains. Water can be got anywhere at a depth of from twelve to twenty feet. The informant was employed by the United States Government to dig wells on the desert. In digging the well at New Station, which was four feet square, after working his way through fifty-five feet of clay, he broke into what appeared to be the bed of an old river. He came across specimens of wood. Here he tapped a stream of water which rose within one hour sixteen feet in the well, and which has stood at that depth ever since. It is impossible to exhaust it. If this stream had been tapped by a four-inch main simply instead of an opening four feet square, he is positive that it would have sent a flowing stream to a height of sixty feet.

CAPTAINS Faunce and Merryman, of the Revenue Marine Service, and S. F. Kimball, chief of that bureau, leave Washington next week for a tour of inspection on the lakes to determine as to what points there life saving stations shall be located. They have completed their examination of the entire Atlantic coast, and the report thereon is now being prepared.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**THE SEVENTY-FIRST'S NEW HAVEN EXCURSION.**—The New York Seventy-first regiment has been to New Haven, Conn., and by its excellent deportment while on and off duty in that city has made a most favorable impression, and reflected the greatest credit on the State and city which it represented. Military excursions this summer—particularly by regiments—have been rather an exception than a rule, and those proposed have for various reasons been subsequently abandoned. It has long been an open question whether these trips do not tend to more or less demoralize, and whether in the end the military organizations which undertake them add in any way to their general standard. Moreover, in midsummer it is a most difficult task to have a proper representation of the regiment. The members to a large degree are scattered on vacation terms, and those whose business detains them in the city have to take the places of those absent, so that even a few days on frolicsome excursions is a difficult undertaking. Then again military movements with the thermometer at 90 are not in every way desirable, particularly with a knapsack "strapped upon the back." Then there are the usual long marches in being received, and the inevitable formations for dress parades and reviews—for the people must, you know, see what the visitors can do in a military way, and there must be some chance for a comparison between "our" regiment and the visiting command. These little exhibitions cause changes of uniform: the fatigue must be changed for the full dress, the blue trousers for the white. The intervals are filled up with public and private entertainments, sight-seeing, and anything that promises a "good time." We are all fond of a "good time," and the happy members of the National Guard generally know how to have one, and the Seventy-first is by no means an exception. Whenever they go the most hospitable attentions always await them, and particularly East, for the people in those parts seem to know the regiment, and on all sides receive it as one of their own. The men have invariably conducted themselves like gentlemen, and have never to our knowledge left anything but the most pleasant recollections of their visit. Thus this last excursion was similar in its general outline to the regiment's visit to Providence, R. I., two years since. At that time the regiment chartered a steamer and became National Guard marines for several days, making the steamer its headquarters during its entire absence. The Providence excursion was a glorious success; so was this excursion to New Haven. At both cities it was a perfect ovation of the people, who spared nothing to extend hospitalities to the New Yorkers. New Haven for years has had many of these military excursions, and at one time it seemed as if the militia had taken the Elm City for a grand barrack wherein to quarter troops. New York with all her vast means never began to extend the hospitalities of New Haven or Providence; its people are too cosmopolitan in character. The Seventy-first regiment, however, has long been active in these matters, and whatever they have undertaken they have done well, and this too at individual members' expense. The "American Guard" are not rich, but they never refuse military courtesies to any regiment visiting the city, and these attentions are well known. The New Haven people well remember the impromptu courtesies offered to the famous Second Connecticut last summer and winter. But this trip to New Haven, let it be understood, was made only because it was thought the regiment would like an excursion of this nature, and, as the application for an encampment had been refused by the State, New Haven was therefore chosen for a military excursion, and the regiment, 300 strong, entered that city on the evening of Thursday week.

The steamer *Continental*, having been chartered for the trip, left the foot of Twenty-third street, E. R., and, after a pleasant trip up the Sound, reached New Haven at a little past 8 P. M. As the *Continental* entered New Haven bay, the little steamer *Stephen R. Smith*, with a jolly party of the Second's boys, met the visitors and greeted them with fireworks, cheers, and steam blowings, all of which were returned by the Seventy-first's "non-coms" setting off rockets, and otherwise manifesting their acknowledgments of the welcome. As the steamer approached the wharf, the cheers, salutes, fireworks, and general enthusiasm increased. On disembarkation, the Seventy-first, having reduced its original formation, ten commands of eight files, to eight commands of ten files, was formally welcomed by the officers of the Second, and escorted by Companies C, B, D, E, and F, the companies of the Second Connecticut, located in or near New Haven. The parade of the two battalions was one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in New Haven. The streets were fairly packed with people, and it was slow work marching up Chapel street, which was perfectly ablaze with fireworks, and nearly all the residences of this, one of the best portions of the city, were illuminated. It was a glorious night, and truly a glorious reception to the "American Guard." Finally the column came to a halt at the Union armory, and the troops filed in to enjoy the fine collation prepared for their disposal. Colonel Stephen R. Smith, of the Second, in a few words greeted the regiment, and then introduced the jovial chief magistrate of the city, Mayor Lewis, who in terms most fitting welcomed the New Yorkers and gave them the freedom of the city. This freedom the visitors accepted, and at all times during the stay

the Seventy-first's members could be seen running hither and thither unmolested, even by the authorized guardians of the peace. After the collation the men in squads were escorted to the boat of the Second, and until a late hour a jolly social time was had. On Friday the tired visitors prepared to visit Sabin Rock, West Haven. The trip to and joys of this great sea-side of New Haven, thoroughly occupied the attention of the members, particularly the "sea-food" and "sieh." At the Rock the regiment held a dress parade, and at about 5 P. M. returned to the city, donned the full-dress and white trousers, and, escorted by the New Haven Grays (Company B, Second) and officers of the Second, marched through some of the main streets, finally halting on the Green. The Seventy-first then held a dress parade, after which it attempted a few movements by battalion. These latter, however, were not very successful, the weather being warm, and the men too much exhausted by the previous fatiguing march. Still, it is perhaps just a little unfair to criticize excursionists in drill, particularly when it is known they can do so much better at home. In the evening the Seventy-first's band, Mr. F. I. Eben, leader, gave a most excellent concert on the Green, which was listened to by at least 10,000 persons, the large square and adjoining streets being completely packed with people. Meanwhile the officers of the Second and Seventy-first banquetted at the Tontine, Governor Ingersoll, ex-Governor English, Mayor Lewis, and many other State and city officers being present. It was a fine dinner, and the speeches were fitting the occasion. The non-commissioned officers of the Second on the same evening banquetted the Seventy-first's "non-coms," and the New Haven Grays during the whole evening wine, feasted, and lathered the visitors at their armory.

Saturday morning was devoted by the men to improving the "freedom of the city" which the Mayor had granted them. One facetious party organized a musical band of the most primitive order. The musical instruments were fish horns, small whistles, drums, and pot covers—the latter as cymbals. The members all wore broad seaside bathing hats of straw, while many were arrayed in the most grotesque costumes. These "boys" caused much merriment, and were followed by crowds. At one time the leader was mounted on a white steed, and it was some time before he could be persuaded that the sidewalk was scarcely a proper place for equestrians. The last we saw of this happy gang they had mounted a farmer's wagon and were being drawn about the city, making more music than ever. Yet no one complained of the freaks of this band, and the storekeepers and citizens generally seemed greatly amused at the innovation on the quiet routine of the city. By invitation of Mr. Winchester, the officers and guests proceeded at noon in carriages provided for them to the Winchester armory, and under the guidance of Mr. Winchester and Mr. Addis went over the building and examined the many processes of manufacturing the celebrated Winchester arm. (A full description of this armory and the Winchester arm was given in the JOURNAL a few weeks since.) Mr. Addis gave an exhibition of the accuracy and rapidity of firing, by practising at a target the size of a man. Mr. Winchester afterward handsomely entertained the officers in his private office, and an hour or so was very pleasantly passed amid speech-making, an interchange of witticisms, etc. The party then returned to the city and spent a short time in the "Ours" Club, composed of the solid men of the Elm City, and conducted on temperance principles. Mr. G. Edward Hine, the president of the club, assisted by Messrs. Bradley, Hooker, and Phillips, received the visitors on behalf of the club, and placed its rooms at their disposal during their stay. Towards evening the Seventy-first and the Second Connecticut assembled and marched by company to the Green for review. As might have been expected, there was delay and difficulty in getting the men together the Seventy-first finally forming with six commands of ten files, and Second representing eight commands of ten files. The Seventy-first were in white trousers, while the Second wore the gray. The troops were formed as a brigade, Colonel Vose in command, and their general appearance in line was very attractive. General Trowbridge, the assistant adjutant-general of the State, accompanied by other members of Governor Ingersoll's staff, were the reviewing party, all of whom were well mounted, as also were the field and staff of the battalion. The passage in review was very fair, there being no marked contrast between the two commands in alignment, distances, and salutes. A brigade dress parade followed, the Second and Seventy-first band and drum corps still remaining consolidated, under Drum-Major Jenks, of the Seventy-first. The Second then led off with a dress parade, followed by the Seventy-first—all of these military ceremonies infinitely pleasing the vast concourse of spectators on the ground. At their conclusion, the troops were ordered IN PLACE while the officers partook of the courtesies of the State, at the State House; after which the troops took up the march for the boat en route home. At Mayor Lewis's residence the troops halted in column while the Seventy-first's band rendered in excellent style several choice selections. Mayor Lewis (who by the way was one of the most congenial friends of the Seventy-first during its stay, and contributed much in various ways toward its entertainment) responded feelingly to this compliment, and wanted once more to hear the Seventy-first's quartette sing "Only Nine Miles to the Junction," but the quartette was scattered, and time would not allow of it. At 7:30 P. M. the Seventy-first had embarked and moved out toward home,

the people shouting, and the Second Connecticut obeying the command of its commander by "yelling like loons."

The trip home was by no means a quiet one; for what with Modoc war dances, singing, and dramatic recitations, the members made their floating headquarters a lively spot, particularly for the poor representatives of the press trying to "write up" the conclusion of this three days' excursion. The trip was full of incidents, but our space will not admit of them. There was the telegram to Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood from unknown parties, the absence without leave of Lieutenant "Jack" Senior for one whole day—cause unknown; the wit of the colonel, and the puns of the lieutenant-colonel, the fun-provoking (D. M.) Brown and Jenks, etc. Adjutant Graham and Quartermaster Guibert, the two good-looking staff officers of the regiment, were always busy, and good natured withal; and Colonel Vose was untiring in his care of the men and guests. Dr. Rodenstine, of the Twenty-second, and Colonel Norman, of Westchester county, paraded on the staff; and among the veterans were Messrs. Girvan, Conkling, and a dozen others. In New Haven the Seventy-first met its old favorite comrade Colonel Harry Allen, ex-commander of the U. T. A., of Providence; also Colonel Dennis and Paymaster Teel, of the Providence Light Infantry. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Captain Bouns, Purser Clark, and Steward Peck, the officers of the *Continental*, who showed many attentions to the Seventy-first on board and ashore, and entered fully into the festivities of the excursion. But as all things must come to an end, so did the New Haven trip of the "American Guard," at 1:30 A. M. on Sunday last. It was a "heavy wet."

**EIGHTH INFANTRY.**—This command, Colonel Scott, is ordered to parade in full-dress uniform, white trousers, August 12, at the great German Schutzen Park, Union Hill, New Jersey. General Orders directs the formation of the regimental line at 8 A. M., and also states that members having friends wishing to join in the excursion, can reach the park by the Northern New Jersey Railroad, via Chambers or West Twenty-third street ferries, or by horse cars, via Hoboken ferries, Barclay and Christopher streets. Excursion tickets by railroad, 25 cents. The Eighth has been somewhat tardy in the rifle practice movement, but better late than never; but why don't the full-dress and white trousers for the proposed practical work? If the regiment really expects to gain any benefit at this practice, it should go prepared for the work and conduct the shooting on the plan prepared by the National Rifle Association, or else its practice will degenerate into that usually displayed by political target companies. We presume, however, the Eighth intends to combine picnic festivities with those of rifle practice, as the only sure means of securing a large turnout. Our National Guardsmen we see will have to be gradually educated to this matter of scientific rifle practice, and it will take some time we fear before they will be fully aroused to the real excitements of marksmanship without the additional excitements of the dance, etc., and it is very apparent that the Eighth has not reached the former point.

**SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.**—Some good shooting is now being done at Creedmoor, and almost every day little squads may be found on the grounds at practice. Saturday seems the favorite practice day, and the shooting is frequently made interesting by the introduction of sweepstakes. Brigadier-General Thos. S. Dakin, commanding Fifth brigade, Second division, Brooklyn, recently made a remarkable score at the range at 500 yards with a Remington military rifle taken at random. The following is the score:

3	4	3	3	3	14
3	4	2	3	3	15
4	2	4	3	4	17
4	4	3	3	18	

A total of 66 out of a possible score of 80. The last string three bull's-eyes and two centres, or 18 out of a possible 20, has not, to our knowledge, so far been made at Creedmoor. General Dakin had never before fired at 500 yards. This score beats any made at the opening competition in June last, when the best shot, Private Lockwood, of the Twenty-second's team, made only 15 points at 500 yards, while at the first membership match, at 200 yards, the winner of the first prize made only 16. General Dakin's score will be found difficult to beat. To-day (Saturday) the competition for the gold badge offered by the *Turf, Field, and Farm* will take place at Creedmoor, under terms published in last issue of the JOURNAL. A large number of entries have been made, and some excellent shooting is expected. Several matches are now in preparation, and a journalistic competition is proposed, the "team" to be made up from some of the leading papers of the city. As many journalists are crack shots on paper, there is no reason why their shooting abilities should not be put to a more practical test.

A detachment of Company I, G, Seventh, Captain George Ely, proceeded to Creedmoor, in citizen's dress, by special train, on Thursday afternoon of last week, for rifle practice. There were some twenty-five in the detachment; and the shooting exceeded general expectation. The men were allowed two strings of five shots each at 200 yards, and one string of five shots at 500 yards. The best was an average 14 1-2 points at 200 yards, and 13 at 500 yards; but the men who went must have been the enthusiasts of the company, for there were half a dozen 13's at 200 yards, and 8's and 9's at 500 yards. Nearly all the men were entitled to go to 500 yards. The company's average was over 8 points



at the latter distance, and the men feel satisfied they will do very much better next time, when the guns are more generally sighted and regulated for 500 yards. It is well known that almost every gun varied at that distance, as some did well at figure 5, while others needed shoving up to 5 1-2, 6, and even 6 1-2. The members were delighted with the grounds.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE general health of the Seventy-first is reported as good.

—Company I, Thirteenth, go by water to Raritan beach August 8.

—A VISIT to Creedmoor for a day's shooting is talked of in the Twenty-third.

—ON Monday Battery A, Second division, will throw 6-pounders at targets at New Lots, Long Island.

—MILITARY news during the warm "spell" is scarce; in fact it is too hot for movements of any kind, and therefore everything military is at a "rest."

—It is rumored that a colonel of one of the regiments in the Second division will in a short time resign, and be succeeded by Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Keller.

—MAJOR TUCKER, of the Second Connecticut, was one of the most hospitable hosts the Seventy-first found in New Haven. He is a young and distant relative of "Old Dan."

—ADJUTANT ALBIN G. PAPE, of the Twenty-eighth battalion, spent a week at West Point, last week. He derived much pleasure by witnessing the drill of the future U. S. officers.

—The Wimbledon competition is over, but at this time our foreign exchanges offer meagre details of the great English rifle match. We shall at a convenient time endeavor to give some particulars of the scores made, etc.

—WHEN will the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major Fred. J. Karher, of the Thirty-second, be filled? This is the second year, and still the golden leaf is not seen worn in the Thirty-second, except by Brevet Major and Adjutant Karher.

—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RUEGER, of the Thirty-second, and his cadets, visited Newburgh, N. Y., last week. They were escorted by the Turner Schutzen, under the command of Captain Louis Finkelmeyer, of the Thirty-second. They created a sensation along the river.

—THE title deeds for the Thirteenth's armory, we learn, have been transferred to the county, and plans and specifications for the building are now in progress. Company G has not as yet been granted a transfer to the Twenty-third. Meanwhile the members are very Misawbers.

—A GENERAL Order from the War Department, published elsewhere in the JOURNAL, directs the use of General Upton's revised edition of the Infantry Tactics in the Army and Militia of the United States, also the recently revised Cavalry and Artillery Tactics for those arms of the service.

—COMPANY E, Fourteenth regiment, held its annual picnic at Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn, on Friday, July 25. The efficient management ensured decided success of the festival. Company E gives every evidence of improvement in its organization, which is largely due to the zealous efforts of Captain Mitchell, its commander.

—THE second annual rifle competition of the Winchester Rifle Club will take place at Miller's Garden, New Haven, August 6. The prizes range from \$20 gold to \$1. Tickets for ten shots on general target \$1; tickets on prize targets, three shots, \$1. All marksmen are invited to attend. We are not informed of the range, or if any rifle but Winchester's will be admitted.

—A MEETING of the Board of Officers of the Third Infantry was held at Pugmire's Hotel, Tuckahoe, on Wednesday last, to consider the propriety of taking the regiment to Creedmoor, and take measures to adopt a full-dress uniform. The result of the meeting we were unable to ascertain, but we fear the Third is scarcely prepared to adopt a full-dress, let alone visit Creedmoor.

—THE Excelsior building, leased some years since for armory purposes, and located at the corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, was partially destroyed by fire on Monday morning last. The upper floors of this building was at one occupied by the Eighth Infantry, and recently offered the Fifth, but Colonel Spencer considered it too far up town for his command, the members of which reside mostly in the eastern portion of the city, or in the vicinity of the present location of the Fifth's armory, Hester street.

—THE First brigade court-martial ordered for the trial of several officers of the Sixty-ninth Infantry for dereliction of duty, etc., has dissolved. The court found Captain Michael Brennan, of Company A, guilty, and fined him \$10; Captain M. McDonnell, of Company H, guilty, fined \$20; Captain D. Brown, of Company I, guilty, fined \$20; Lieutenant Joseph Allen, of Company G, not guilty, and therefore acquitted. These officers are placed under arrest for failing to forward their returns and general neglect of head-quarter business.

—COLONEL FRANK STERRY, the enterprising commandant the Sixth Infantry, has left us. He went to Europe last

Wednesday, and the "boys" saw him off. During the leave of Colonel Sterry the athletic Lieutenant-Colonel Van Wyck will control the destinies of the regiment. By the way, writing of the Sixth reminds us that Captain Max Zenn's company (H) will visit Jones's woods August 6 for target practice and a "good time." Company H is famous in this line, and everybody, and more too, knows the genial temperament of its commander.

—THE Police Commissioners have resolved to stop the parade of "unauthorized and irresponsible armed bodies of men, accustomed to drill, and often acting under command of desperate leaders," they being considered "a perpetual menace to the legal authorities, and it is not compatible with public safety in a city filled with a powerful dangerous class and subject to sudden excitement, to allow armed organizations to meet, drill, and attain the discipline of regular troops." "Regular Troops" is good; still, anything, General, to clear our streets of "Bungtown Rangers," "Knights of Day," etc.

RHODE ISLAND.—Providence has again extended its hospitality to the military, but this time to the New England Veterans, comprising the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford; the Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H.; the Veteran Artillery, of Newburyport; and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Massachusetts, who arrived in that city on Wednesday last with full ranks. The several corps arrived at about the same time, and were received by the First Light Infantry Veteran Association, while a salute was fired by a detachment of marine artillery. A line was formed under command of General A. E. Burnside, and after a short march the Veterans took the boat for Rocky Point for a day of enjoyment on Narragansett shore. All the New England Governors and many other distinguished gentlemen were guests of the military. The weather was pleasant, but warm. The banquets were numerous, and the "shore" dinner peculiarly excellent.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The eighth annual reunion of the Association of the Thirty-fourth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers will be held at Springfield, Mass., on Friday, August 15. By a vote of the association at the last reunion it was decided that all its members be requested to invite their wives and friends to be present at this reunion, and it is hoped that all who can do so will avail themselves of the privilege. The executive committee have made arrangements with the Boston and Albany and Connecticut River Railroads, by which all members of the regiment and their friends attending the reunion will be furnished with free return tickets, good August 15 or 16. The association will assemble at the depot at 10 o'clock A. M., and "fall in" on the old colors of the regiment, and headed by the Brookfield Brass Band will march through some of the principal streets of the city to the City Hall, where the annual business of the association will be transacted. After the business hour, opportunity will be had for hand-shaking, social greeting, etc., and at 1:30 P. M. the regiment will again form and march to the Pynchon House (near the depot), where the annual dinner will be provided. That the committee may be able to judge with some accuracy as to the number to be present, it is desired that all those intending to have present their wife or friends will so inform the secretary, by August 10, that ample provision may be made for all. Tickets for dinner, \$1 per plate. The annual dues (\$1) for 1873 have become due, and should be paid without delay. Members having the badge of the association are requested to bring them, and those who have none will be provided with one on arriving at Springfield. Every member is urged to do his best to rally a large number of his old comrades with their friends, at this reunion. The committee are confident that in the arrangements made nothing has been left undone to render the occasion one of pleasure and gratification to all who attend. Mr. Geo. E. Goodrich is secretary of the association.

THE New Militia Law.—The reorganization of the militia of this State under the new law is now in progress, and the various companies are being gradually inspected and mustered for a term of three years' service to the State. There is some confusion of ideas regarding the law and the reorganization, and already the Commander-in-Chief has begun to be flooded with communications on the subject for explanations, etc. The Boston Herald states that "the different interpretations by mustering officers of the order concerning the mustering of the militia seems to call for some action at headquarters. The printed form of oath to be administered does not terminate with the words 'So help me God,' but the Commander-in-Chief intended that the oath should be administered. Some of the mustering officers omit this form, while others oblige the men to repeat the words according to Army custom. It is also noticeable that in some instances the men are required to remove their hats, while in others it is left optional with them to uncover or not. Uniformity should certainly be required in all cases."

Considerable difficulty is experienced in recruiting the Second and Tenth regiments, and the prospect is that the two regiments will be consolidated. The Third regiment will perform encampment duty with full ranks. The eleventh company was mustered into service on Friday evening last week at Abington. The commander of the Abington company is Captain T. S. Atwood. Fifty-one men were mustered. A meeting of the staff and line officers of the First battalion of Infantry was held Monday evening at Minot

Hall for the purpose of completing the arrangements for muster. The commander confidently expects that at least thirty men of each company will perform muster duty.

THE First brigade, General I. S. Burrell commanding, will go into camp at Framingham August 5. The Second company of Cadets, of Salem, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, will occupy the ground, commencing August 26. The Second brigade, General Geo. H. Pierson commanding, will go into camp September 2, and the Third brigade, General Robert H. Chamberlain commanding, on the 16th of the same month.

NEVADA.—The work of the National Rifle Association is having a healthy effect in developing rifle practice over all parts of this country, and we are in constant receipt of letters, showing how rapidly the interest in target practice is spreading. A correspondent from Virginia City, Nev., sends the score made by company A, "National Guard," of that city June 27. He says: "We 'sage brushers' think the score a very good one for an entire company—in fact the best, until some other company can show a better. Should be pleased to have it made a matter of record by publication in the National Guard column of your paper." The following record of the shooting by the company will be found interesting: Distance, 200 yards; size of target, 6 feet by 3 feet; bull's-eye, 8 inches; centre, 2 feet; bull's-eye, 4; centre, 3; outer, 2; gun, Springfield breech-loaders. Number of men shooting, 64; three shots each—total shots, 192; target hit, 141 times; average hits per man, 2.20; total points made, 368 out of a possible 768; average points per man, 5.75. Thirty-two men hit target three times, as follows: six ten points each—60; seven nine points—63; eleven eight points—88; five seven points—35; three six points—18. Total points, 284—an average of 8.25 points per man. Nineteen men hit the target twice each, making a total of 92 points. Six men hit the target once each—twelve points. Seven men missed the target. Of the 141 shots hitting target, thirteen were bull's-eyes, sixty-two centres, sixty-six outers. Twenty best men, three shots each, made 179 points. This on the whole may be considered pretty good shooting, and well worthy of record. The majority of our National Guard hereabouts as yet cannot begin to show the record of the Nevada boys.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. E.—There is no law to prevent an enlisted man from accepting an invitation to dine at the same table with his superior officer, except that social law, against which a self-respecting soldier would be as unwilling to offend as if it were written in the statute book. Your host seems to have been the blunderer in this case, and, as you were apparently an unconscious offender, we do not think, accepting your *ex parte* statement as correct, that the treatment you received was strictly becoming an officer and a gentleman.

G. A. W., Jr.—The tonnage of the U. S. steamer *Franklin* is 3,173, and her displacement is 5,170. The *Severn's* tonnage is 2,600, and her displacement is 3,050. The *Sumatra* is 3d rate and is the first of her class. The *Wyoming* is also 3d rate of the *Dacotah* class.

A. B. C.—If your sentence by General Court-martial, approved by the department commander, was for twelve months' imprisonment and a forfeiture of \$10 per month for the same period, it would not be legal to put you under any further stoppages for the offence for which you had been tried, convicted, and thus sentenced. An application to the department commander will secure prompt redress for any such grievance if the facts are actually as you have stated.

E. A. S., Brattleboro.—The U. S. ship *Dale* is a practice vessel, stationed at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and is used by the naval cadets. There are no practice vessels in the U. S. Navy except those used by the Naval Academy cadets. You could possibly obtain a situation as first, second, or third class boy in the Navy, enlisting for a term of from one to three years, at either Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., or New York. We do not undertake to procure situations in any branch of the U. S. service, and can only advise you regarding the same.

SUBSCRIBER, ON THE PLAINS.—It is evident from your anonymous communication that you do not read the JOURNAL with sufficient regularity. Had you read the JOURNAL of the previous week, June 28, you would have found your questions answered.

MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL WOOD, a prominent citizen of Winthrop, Kennebec county, Maine, died, May 30, aged 75 years. General Wood was a native of Winthrop, and had held several positions of responsibility and trust by the suffrages of his town and county, all of which he filled with ability and fidelity. At the time of the Aroostook war, he held a commission as major of the militia, and was detailed with a commission of major-general, and accompanied General Scott to the seat of war. He early identified himself with the friends of the railroad enterprise from Portland to Bangor, and was a civil engineer while it was being constructed. He held a commission as Justice of the Peace and Quorum for nearly forty years, and at the time of his death held a commission of *Dedimus Potestatem*. As a trial justice he discharged his duties with impartiality and promptness, his decisions being rarely appealed from, and seldom reversed. As one of the County Commissioners when the present jail was constructed, he took a deep interest in its model and construction, and used all his influence for the erection of such an edifice as would be commodious and comfortable, and an honor to the county of Kennebec and the State. For a few years past Mr. Wood's health has been poor—so much so that he has been obliged to retire from active business life. He leaves three children, one of whom is General Henry Clay Wood, assistant adjutant-general of the U. S. Army, now stationed at Portland, Oregon. In all the relations of life, General Wood proved himself to be an honest and upright man. A kind and indulgent father—a worthy and kindly citizen, and a friend to the poor.



## FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Italian army numbers 679,877 men all told; 543,483 belonging to the regulars, and 136,443 to the provincial militia.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES of Germany has tendered to Marshal Bazaine evidence in his favor, on his trial for surrender of Metz to the Prussian army. The Marshal, however, declined to permit the evidence to be introduced.

IN 1872 forty-two lines of railroad were in operation in Russia, which together constituted a length of 13,195 versts. On these lines were transported 19,177,885 persons, and 325,837,100 cwt. of goods. The average receipts amounted to 7,316 roubles per verst.

THE *Journal de Paris* declares that the project of placing a prince of the house of Hohenzollern upon the throne of Spain has not been abandoned. A number of discontented Carlist leaders and former Liberal Unionists are said to favor the Hohenzollern candidacy. The *Journal* also says the Curo of Santa Cruz was proclaimed a rebel by Don Carlos for being concerned in this intrigue.

A RUSSIAN officer, describing the mode of Khivese fighting, says of them that they very seldom allow themselves to be attacked, always commencing the battle, and throwing themselves into it with a blind precipitancy. Their aim is to surprise the advancing foe, and they generally direct their whole force toward his train of baggage wagons, which they attempt to secure. Once repelled, they rarely attempt a second attack, but scatter in all directions.

FROM what we learn of the reorganization of the French army it would appear that chief attention is given to the perfection of the artillery. It is intended, among other things, to have four pieces per 1000 men. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining efficient officers, and it is proposed to allow elites of the Polytechnique to become artillery sub-lieutenants after a one year's course, two years being the present course. Thirteen hundred officers are wanted by 1878; these can only be trained in the artillery service and in the polytechnical institute. It is calculated that the army can furnish 400. This will leave 900, or two hundred per year, to be procured in the manner proposed, the permission to hold good until 1878.

THE wholesale desertions in the English army have given rise to great alarm and no little speculation as to the cause. From the 1st of January, 1869, to the 31st of December, 1872, not less than 16,936 soldiers have deserted their regiments, making an average of 4,281 deserters a year. Of this number 6,924 were arrested and tried by court-martial and condemned; of the other 10,000 no trace as yet has been found. Among the number arrested were 1,089 who had deserted before, which leaves us to conclude that the punishment is no very great preventive. Statistics show that the number of deserters for the last three years have been: in 1870, 3,171; 1871, 4,553; 1872, 5,861. It is supposed that the number for 1873 will be still greater.

IN an article describing the results of the *Challenger* expedition the *London Daily News* states that it has been clearly enough ascertained that along a line which corresponds roughly with the Tropic of Cancer the bottom of the ocean presents very much the same character which it does further north—that of a plateau showing comparatively gentle undulations on a large scale. One of the most marked features in this section is the abrupt rise about three hundred miles from Santa Cruz, and this becomes still more interesting from the nature of the bottom, which appears to be rock, most probably volcanic, affording attachment to the spreading basis of a wonderful grove of half-mineralized coral, and covered with a thin coating of globigerina ooze.

THE Honved (Austria) army consists of 1,457 officers and 108,275 men, and 6,912 horses, and 80 mitrailleuses, having more than doubled itself since 1868. The troops stationed in Bruok, in their manoeuvres this year, will introduce new tactical formations, especially as regards deployed fighting of the infantry, and to secure uniform instruction throughout the army, each division will send an infantry officer of a high rank to be present. It is expected soon to establish in the Austrian army schools for the perfection of surgeons in their practical duties. It is hoped by this means to keep all surgeons well up in the latest experiences gathered in their vocation. From the Austrian War budget for this year it appears that the total expenditures amount to 74,264,300 thalers.

THE *Vedette*, speaking of the visit of troops to the Vienna exhibition, says, "these visits are next to a failure. The troops are instructed beforehand what objects they are to look at and what to avoid. They are then conducted by battalions through the building, where the officer in command describes the various objects in a few words. Moreover, in the morning, the only time the soldiers are permitted to enter, most of the objects are covered and the building is being cleaned, so that the soldiers, who have to walk for hours in dusty roads, are compelled here to swallow a twenty-four hours' accumulation of dust without being able to rest themselves. Many soldiers have declared that they would rather lay their 50 kreutzers on the altar of their Fatherland every Sunday, than allow themselves to be paraded even to a show in such a manner."

IN a description of recent practice in siege operations at Chatham, Eng., the *Naval and Military Gazette* says: "Battery No. 8 exhibited an example of one thrown up in the comparatively few hours of darkness in a short midsummer night. In this battery an efficient parapet, nineteen feet thick, was formed by infantry soldiers not accustomed to such work in a night relief or four hours, the gun portion having been made ready to receive its armament, and the magazine covered in that time. This rapidity of construction resulted from an arrangement of the diggers, which, so far as the writer knows, is perfectly novel, and the credit of devising which is due to Lieutenant Cather, R. E., who arranges his diggers

chequer-wise, with the result that he can get half as many men again at work simultaneously as is the case according to the usual disposition."

IN Austria several experiments have been made with heavy breech-loading guns and mitrailleuses. The six-barrelled Broadwell-Hotchkiss mitrailleuse was found to be unfit for use. The one constructed by Colonel Albertine gave better satisfaction; of this two models were tested, one, a light one, consisting of ten Wernli carbine barrels arranged horizontally, weighing 2 1-2 cwt., and the other, a heavier and larger one, consisting of twenty-four barrels of the same kind as the smaller one, and weighing four cwt. In both constructions the barrels are screwed into a connecting plate, and are fired by a sort of key-board, either singly or simultaneously. They require the services of two men, and fire ten rounds in a minute. The trials made with the 8-pdr. field pieces, manufactured of so-called phosphor-bronze, have proved these weapons entirely useless, which has been the case elsewhere. After 770 rounds the barrel was so fouled and rent as to make it necessary to stop firing with it. The short 24-pdr. breech-loader was tried with the best results. The trials, in general, were attended with success.

New regulations just adopted by the British Admiralty for the admission of foreigners to the English dock-yards direct that applications be addressed to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Visits are only to be allowed on working days, and within the hours of nine A. M. and four P. M. Visitors must leave before the close of the working hours unless special permission shall be given by the superintendent for the visit to be extended. Foreigners are to be allowed to view such portions only of those establishments, and such works as British subjects are allowed to have access to. It is to be understood that permission to visit a dockyard is not intended as an authority to make any drawings, or to take written notes of works which may be in progress; and this is never to be allowed without permission from the superintendent (who will use his discretion as to granting it) being asked and obtained. Mould lofts and drawing offices are only to be shown at the discretion of the superintendent and foreigners are not to be allowed to witness any experiments under trial without permission from the superintendent.

THE *Journal de Paris* has some rather cutting remarks respecting the naval review at Spithead. It says that among the reflections which the naval review may have suggested to the Shah, it is impossible to suppose that he has not put to himself the question, "What part is England, with all this enormous force at her command, playing in the world?" For our part, in spite of all efforts to discover any practical results of that power, we can see nothing for the last fourteen years but the overthrow of Theodore, and recently the abolition of the slave trade at Zanzibar. Beyond that we find that on every occasion England has struck her colors; knocked under, in fact. She hauled down her flag to the United States, and signed the Treaty of Washington. She gave way to M. de Bismarck, even when he uttered the taunt that England was no longer of any account. She struck her colors to Russia when the Cabinet of St. Petersburg thought proper to tear up the Treaty of Paris. We do not dwell on the diplomatic campaign on behalf of Poland, on the desertion of Denmark, or on the ruthless sacrifice of the European equilibrium of 1871. No doubt England showed a fine fleet to the Shah, but if the Shah wants to know how England uses so much steel and so much gold, he may have full particulars from Prince Gortschakoff and M. de Bismarck. These two statesmen could inform him that with all her ships and all her guns England has done nothing great for many years. Nay, had she only a wooden fleet, her policy could not have been much more timid, more humble, or mean than it has been for a long time past.

THE Copenhagen correspondent of the *London Times*, writing under date of July 3, says: "During the last ten or fifteen years, but especially since Prussia obtained by the Treaty of Prague, in 1866, the sole possession of the former Danish Duchies, on the still unfilled condition of restoring to Denmark the Danish part of Schleswig, a canal, to be dug through some part of the Cimbric peninsula, has frequently been spoken of, with the view of connecting the North Sea and the Baltic and of opening to navigation a shorter cut between the two seas exempt from the dangers besetting, not only in winter, but also during the equinoctial storms, the way round Cape Seagoe. Numerous have been the projects started for such a canal, bitter the contention of places, each claiming that its outlet should be within its precincts, most complicated the calculations made to show the immense advantages to be obtained for trade and the large profits occurring to shareholders. Every two or three months some notice as to a new scheme having been elaborated, or some fresh chance having turned up, ran through the German papers, always willing to occupy themselves with what seemed to them a great national undertaking, rivaling, if not actually beating, the Suez Isthmus, and not only opening to trade a new highway of immense importance, but doubling at the same time the maritime strength of Germany by putting its two fleets at Kiel and at Wilhelmshafen in easy and immediate connection. But by some strange fate each scheme, however pompously announced, proved as short-lived as its predecessors, and speedily vanished to give place to a new one, as eagerly accepted and as promptly disappearing. Something has now happened which will probably settle all doubts about the matter for a long time. The idea has been discussed in the German Parliament, and, with the quiet and cool sense which, perhaps, his most characteristic quality, General Count Moltke has in a short speech, of which every sentence is to the point, show the absurdity of the calculations hitherto made, proving, in a way which admits of no contradiction, the perfect folly of squandering upon such a work the millions it would devour, without any corresponding commercial or military utility whatever."

A DESPATCH from Java, dated at Batavia, gives further details of the Dutch-Acheenese war. From the

further particulars of the incidents of the Acheen expedition that have been made public it appears that besides the eighty-five Acheenese slain and buried in two pits on the 8th of April, the seventy-eight found dead inside a fort on the 9th, and the sixty dead left behind in a mosque when the latter was stormed on the 14th. 108 more Acheenese were killed when the mosque was carried for the first time on the 10th of April. During the last attack on the outworks of the Kraton the Acheenese in a fort drew up from the walls, with ropes, three Amboynese soldiers into the fortification; at noon these soldiers were seen hanging alive by the heels with their weapons on; they were thereupon killed by well directed shots from sharpshooters among the troops. Some fifty convict coolies deserted from the expeditionary forces. On the 11th of May the B-tavia portion of the Acheen field force landed at the former place and met with a brilliant reception from the citizens, who had subscribed 7,000f. to receive them in a suitable and proper manner. The Government has appointed a strict and searching investigation to be made into the means and requisites afforded and the manner in which the naval and military operations have been conducted. The *Indier* of the 21st of May says that the blockade of the Acheenese ports has not yet been proclaimed, and that proclamation will have to be made to ensure its validity, and asks what is the advantage of blockading the coasts with only three or four men-of-war, which form the disposable and serviceable portion of the Dutch navy. The same journal asserts that while the expedition was at Acheen, the vessels were so occupied in bombarding the coast forts and supporting the land forces that the commander of the naval forces could not spare a ship to close the port of Acheen to prahus which were entering the same under all sorts of flags. According to the *Java Bode* the total strength of the expeditionary forces was 144 officers and 3,425 privates. Of these, four officers and fifty-two privates were killed, and twenty-seven officers and 411 privates wounded. The total loss was thus 494, or about fourteen per cent. of 3,569 men in about a week's desultory warfare.

FROM the report of Dr. John M. Woodworth, supervising surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, it appears that there were 14,003 sick and disabled seamen treated in marine and other hospitals, as against 12,303 in 1872, being an excess of 1,701; 690 seamen with trivial complaints were relieved by being furnished with medicines without being admitted to hospital, against 854 last year, a decrease of 164; total relieved in 1873, 14,693; in 1872, 13,156, an increase this year of 1,537. The average number of patients maintained daily was 1,142 in 1873, against 1,111 in 1872, an increase of 31; average number of days each patient remained in hospital 29 8-10 in 1873, and 32 9-10 in 1872, showing they were cured faster this year by 3 1-10 days each; the percentage of deaths in 1873 was 4.42; in 1872, 3.94. Total expenditure and indebtedness incurred in 1873, exclusive of erecting and repairing buildings, \$396,619.25; in 1872, \$396,263.11, an increase of \$356.14. The average daily cost for each patient in 1873 was \$05.01; in 1872, \$97.06, a decrease of \$1.03 1-2. Amount collected, in 1873, \$331,359.29; in 1872, \$323,700.05, an increase of \$7,659.24. Relief was furnished, in 1873, in 86 ports, either in United States marine, local, or extemporized hospitals; in 1872, in 81 ports. Money was collected in 126 ports in 1873, and in 128 in 1872.

ALAMEDA, CAL., February 2, 1873.

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## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party desiring should accompany the notice.]

WARD—DUNN.—On Thursday, June 26, at Camp Warner, Oregon, by Chaplain M. J. Kelley, U. S. A., Second Lieutenant F. K. WARD, First U. S. Cavalry, to LIZZIE B. daughter of Major THOS. S. DUNN, Eighth U. S. Infantry.

## DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

SILVA.—At Tom's River, N. J., on Thursday, July 24, of cholera infantum, MA. TRIA ROSE, only child of Captain V. M. C. and Ann Janette Silva, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, aged 10 months and 2 days.

SHELTON.—In Mobile, Ala., on the 22d of July, OSCAR LEWIS ALBERT SHELTON, youngest son of John and Josephine Elsiea Shelton, aged 1 year, 7 months and 19 days.